Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,635. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

OPERA IN THREE TONGUES

Abbey and Grau Will Give Wagner's Dramas in German.

SEIDL AND MANCINELLI TO DIRECT

French and Italian Opera Also Promised—Story of a Public Demand and Its Coming Gratification.

New-York and Brooklyn are to enjoy seasons of German opera next Winter under the leadership of Anton Seidl. Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel, and Grau have at last listened to the importunate demands of those who delight in Wagner's music, and in response to a petition, signed by over 2,000 persons, who care more for German opera than they do for Italian opera, have partially aranged to gratify their desires next Winter. The major part of the arrangements has already been made, and Mr. Grau will sail for Europe to-day to complete them.

There will be a regular season of ten German opera for those who wish to subscribe. It will consist of eight evening performances and two matinées. In adition to this there will be evenings of German opera in the regular subscription season, and a few representations may be given on Saturday nights at "popular" prices.

All of the German operas that will be given in New-York will also be given at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, so that those who Herr Seidl has brought to a proper understanding of Wagnerian music by his efforts in past years, will have their long desired opportunity to hear it interpreted under his leadership. There is no doubt about this move on the part of Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel, and Grau being a successful one, if anything can be predicted upon the success of German opera in the past, and the many requests for its reproduction for the last two or three Winters.

Messrs. Abbey and Grau, in speaking of their plans for next Winter, said yesterday, that they would have them perfected as nearly as possibly by the middle of July. Their initial engagement was that of Herr Seidl. They then re-engaged some of those who were in their late troupe, and made provisional arrangement with others, but who the singers are, with whom arrangements for next Winter have been made, they would not state.

All that they would say is that such is the friendly feeling existing between them and their former singers, that if they require them they can obtain them all.

They feel very confident of pleasing their German patrons and have already aranged to produce "Siegfried," "Tristan and Isolde," "Walküre," "Fidelio," and "Der Freischütz." In addition to these operas in German they will give "Die Meistersinger," "Lohengrin," and "Tannhäuser," in both German and Italian.

The regular season, which will run for thirteen weeks, will be opened on Nov. 18. The season of German opera will begin on the third Thursday in November and continue for ten weeks, a German opera being given on every Thursday evening.

They will give at least fifty-two performances at the Metropolitan Opera House during the Winter, and the firm may possibly give, as they did during the past season, over one hundred performances.

They are going to make a special feature of their extra Saturday night performances, as they did last season, and if possible, will make them more attractive than they were formerly. The course that Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel, and Grau have decided upon was evident from the statements made by the brothers De Reszke on Wednesday, when about sailing for England. They said that they would sing in German opera in London this Summer, and would perfect themselves in German operas, that they have not sung in this country preparatory to the opera season of 1895-96.

The doubts that Messrs. Abbey & Graw had as to the expediency of giving German opera under the leadership of Anton Seidl were dispelled when the immense petition asking for German opera under his leadership was presented to him. It contains the names of those who in the past made German opera in this city such a success, and hundreds of others, wellwishers and friends of Herr Seidl.

Four years ago lovers of German opera were amazed by the announcement that the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House had decided to abandon it, and had rented their building to Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Graw, who would give performances of grand opera in French and Italian. There was a great amount of weeping and wailing among the devotees of Wagner and all kinds of dire disasters were predicted for the new managers. That these disasters never came was due to the fact that Messrs. Abbey & Graw secured some of the greatest singers in the world and set to work to create a public interest in them. It is generally conceded that personal magnetism goes a long distance in musical affairs, and the plan of the managers was successful. No cosmopolitan public, like that of New-York, could be blind to the merits of such illustrious artists as the De Reszkes. The first season of opera in French and Italian was a success.

Before the second season could be begun the Metropolitan Opera House was ruined by fire. A season was lost, and a year ago last Fall the house was reopened with one of the most brilliant companies ever assembled in this city. Meanwhile the slumbering desire of a large and influential part of the public for Wagner's dramas in German had grown into an imperative demand. In aid of certain deserving charities Mr. Walter Damrosch arranged performances of "Die Walküre," "Die Götterdämmerung," and "Tannhäuser," with Mme. Materna, Anton Schott, and others. The first named work was given in Carnegie Hall and the other two in the Opera House, and in spite of the fact that the performances were extremely bad, there were large houses and great enthusiasm. Mr. Damrosch, with excellent business judgment, set to work to arrange a series of German opera performances for the season which has just ended. Anton Seidl's admirers urged him to undertake a season.

For a time the air was hot with the contest between the Damrosch and Seidl parties. At length William Steinway endeavored to reconcile the contending forces and got the two conductors together at the Liederkranz Clubhouse, where they split on the question of conducting a single work. Mr. Seidl retired from the field in disgust, and Mr. Damrosch went to Europe to engage artists. In the Winter which has just ended Mr. Damrosch announced a season of four weeks of Wagner opera in German, to begin on Feb. 4, at the Metropolitan, which he rented from Abbey & Graw. The season was a great success, the receipts being somewhere in the neighborhood of $100,000, and an extra week was given. Mr. Graw was present during a part of this season, and it was noticed that he looked very thoughtful.

Meanwhile Jean de Reszke, an enthusiastic Wagnerite, had determined that the artistic ambition of his life was to sing Tristan in the original tongue. He came to America last Fall with the full expectation of doing so, hoping that Mme. Nordica, who had been successful as Elsa in "Lohengrin," at Bayreuth, would study Isolde. She, however, declined to do so, on the ground that it was not her business to make rehearsals for M. de Reszke's coming London appearance in the part. Last Summer M. de Reszke studied Tristan under Herr Kniese, a Bayreuth musician recommended to him by Frau Cosima Wagner. The result of Herr Kniese's acquaintance with the most artistic of living tenors was important. In 1896 the twentieth anniversary of the Wagner Festspielhaus at Bayreuth will be celebrated by a revival of the four dramas of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," with which it was opened. In Jean de Reszke Herr Kniese found an artist who sang Wagner's music ideally. The result was that he was invited by Frau Wagner to sing Siegfried at Bayreuth in 1896, and his brother Edward was asked to sing Wotan.

They accepted and their Wagnerian enthusiasm grew warmer. All Winter long they urged Messrs. Abbey & Graw to give Wagner in German next season. "The French operas in French, the Italian operas in Italian, and the German in German," has been the De Reszke war cry all Winter. While Messrs. Abbey & Graw were alive to the artistic value of the plan, they were doubtful of its business outcome. But the Damrosch season settled that. Messrs. Abbey & Graw have been decided for some time past to give German opera next season; but it was their intention to engage a separate company and give a separate season. M. Jean de Reszke convinced them that the plan now announced would be safer. Their own personal relations with Mr. Seidl, backed by the big petition, settled the choice of a conductor.

As the matter stands now they will engage at least one first-class German soprano, one baritone, one basso, one tenor, and one contralto. A German chorus of about thirty will be engaged here. Additional choristers will be supplied from the polyglot force already on hand. M. Jean and Edward de Reszke and Mme. Nordica will also be heard in German. Signor Mancinelli, and possibly also Signor Bevignani, will conduct French and Italian performances, while Herr Seidl will preside on the German nights. The result, it is hoped, will be generally satisfactory to all classes of music lovers, and highly profitable to the managers. The situation of Mr. Damrosch, who was bold enough to take the operatic bull by the horns in the past Winter, is singular and must command sympathy; but it is an indisputable fact that the majority of Wagnerites in this city, and all of those in Brooklyn, look to Herr Seidl as the defender of their faith.

SECRETARY GRESHAM IS IMPROVING

His Physician Says Everything Points to His Recovery—His Nervous System Severely Taxed.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Dr. Krogstad, the physician in attendance upon Secretary Gresham, said to-night that his patient was much better, and that everything pointed to his recovery. The condition of Mr. Gresham has been much more serious than was generally believed. His malady is gastralgia, with congestion of the liver, and to-night there is slight intercostal neuralgia. His temperature is much lower than it has been since the first attack.

Mr. Gresham has suffered much pain at times since Tuesday, and his nervous system has undergone a severe strain. He is unable to take much nourishment because of his organic derangements, and in consequence is quite weak. He had a similar attack just about the time the Allianca affair reached a climax. It was attended with great pain and prostration, but did not last more than a week. It is believed that the present attack will similarly yield to treatment after a few days' complete rest.

It is said to be a source of great satisfaction to him that the Nicaraguan affair had been practically settled before he was stricken down.

The President and many other officials sent to him messages of encouragement to-day, and several members of the Diplomatic Corps called in person to assure Mrs. Gresham of their sympathy.

A BONUS FOR HOTELS IN ATLANTA

Temporary Shelters Needed for Cotton States and International Exposition.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 3.—The Executive Committee of the Cotton States and International Exposition has decided to offer a bonus on the construction of temporary hotels to accommodate visitors.

It is almost impossible to rent a house at a reasonable price, and buildings are going up by hundreds in every part of the city. Boarding houses are multiplying, and it has become necessary to build temporary structures by the wholesale. In order to give strong stimulus to such work, the Executive Committee voted to-day to offer a bonus of about 33 per cent. of the cost of the structure, and will leave a large margin of profit for the builders. This is expected to cause a rapid inflow of investments.

Test Case on the Carrying of Firearms.

BOSTON, May 3.—The test case of James A. Murphy of the Sarsfield Guards, charged with carrying a firearm in a parade of a military body not connected with the State militia, was to-day sent by Judge Sherman of the Superior Court to the Supreme Court for adjudication, the jury finding a verdict of guilty on the Judge's instruction.

The defense claims that, as the weapon was without a lock, was plugged up, and had three holes bored in the barrel, it was not a firearm under the statutes, and also that the statute is unconstitutional.

Manitoba Is Defiant.

WINNIPEG, May 3.—Members of the Legislature are gathering for the reopening of the House next Thursday, when the now celebrated remedial order of the Dominion Government on separate schools will be finally disposed of. There is no mistaking the reply Manitoba will give to Ottawa. The Government will say "No" to the remedial order, and will go to the country for an expression of opinion upon its action.

Biggest Shoe Shipments on Record.

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 3.—The shoe shipments this week have reached a mark never before attained in the history of the shoe business in this city; 11,766 cases have been sent out from this city since last Friday, exceeding the largest previous record by 802 cases. The shipment is also 1,720 more cases than during the week of the boom in 1893, and 6,174 cases over the same week in the year 1886.

Mr. Uhl Will Present Senor de Lome.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, the new Spanish Minister, will present his credentials to the President, at the White House, on Monday. On account of the illness of Secretary Gresham, Mr. Uhl, the Acting Secretary of State, will introduce the Minister to the President.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts took the gold medal at the Midwinter Fair.—Adv.

BOYLE AND CASH VANISH

Broker Selter Mourns the Disappearance of His Partner and $32,000.

A SURPRISE TO THE COTTON TRADE

Boyle, Who Whistled When He Was Happy, Whistled Very Loudly Thursday—Got the Cash on Certified Checks.

John Boyle, junior partner in the firm of A. N. Selter & Co., dealers in cotton in the Cotton Exchange Building, caused surprise yesterday in the cotton trade, where he had been well known for years, by decamping with stolen funds. He carried with him a batch of new Government bonds, which he bought with $30,000 of the firm's money, and about $2,000 cash, also drawn from the firm's account.

The first intimation of the affair came a few minutes before the close of the market yesterday, when, at Mr. Selter's request, Superintendent E. R. Powers read from the rostrum at the Cotton Exchange two notices. One of them asked that all outstanding contracts with the firm be submitted to Mr. Selter for comparison and verification. The other announced the dissolution of the firm. Since the firm had extensive dealings the notices made quite a stir, which was deepened by their unexpected nature.

Surprise in the trade had been anticipated by only a few hours in Mr. Boyle's office. From having been the pink of regularity in attendance at his work he failed to appear yesterday. He had left the office the day before after business in excellent health and spirits. It had been his habit to whistle about the office when he felt in extra good humor. The clerks remembered yesterday that his feelings ran exceptionally high Thursday. His partner was annoyed at his absence yesterday, not from suspicion of anything wrong, but because Boyle had charge of the office, and looked after accounts and checks. This work devolved on Mr. Selter. He had occasion to send across the street to the Corn Exchange Bank, where he learned that a certified check of the firm for $25,000, bearing Thursday's date, had been presented for payment. Boyle had drawn it to the order of Whann & Schlesinger, brokers in stocks and bonds.

This excited suspicion. Mr. Selter lost no time in sending to the Merchants' Bank, where also the firm had an account. He learned that a certified check for $5,000, drawn to the order of the same brokers, had been paid, and that Boyle had withdrawn about $2,000 additional on another check. There could be no longer any doubt of a defalcation and flight. Mr. Selter put his clerks at once on the books to see if Boyle had been tampering with them. Then he sought his lawyer and called in detectives.

The examination of the books and the comparison of contracts presented did not disclose anything irregular. This was a relief to Mr. Selter, for he was able to assure his friends that the loss of the $32,000 would not affect his solvency, and that he would continue business without serious interruption, if Boyle had not involved him beyond that amount.

Information regarding the certified checks from Whann & Schlesinger was that Boyle had paid them Thursday for new Government bonds. The bonds had been bought of Harvey Fisk & Sons. Their numbers will be given to Mr. Selter, so that it may be difficult and dangerous for Boyle to collect interest on them or to sell them. An official sale of $30,000 of the new coupon bonds was reported in Thursday's market, but if all of this was Boyle's purchase, he must have had more money than the checks named, for the price was 120½.

Boyle has been with Mr. Selter from boyhood. He entered the office of Chapman & Selter eighteen years ago and worked his way from a minor clerkship to chief accountant. Mr. Chapman withdrew from the business for a time about five years ago, and, as it was desirable that Mr. Selter have a partner, as a matter of business convenience, Boyle received a small interest in the business. By this means Mr. Selter was able to devote himself to Exchange transactions. He was the boardroom member, and undertook the direction of the firm's affairs, while Boyle attended to the office work, and had charge of the accounts. It was not necessary for Boyle to become a member of the Exchange, and he never joined it. Mr. Selter had full confidence in him. He seemed perfectly trustworthy. Frequently, when business called Mr. Selter from the city, Boyle took entire charge of the firm's affairs here. All of its assets were at his command on such occasions.

Boyle was always reticent about his affairs. His office associates seemed uncertain whether or not he was married. One of his friends declared him a single man, and another said he had been married last year. Evidently for police reasons no address was given except Brooklyn. The Directory furnished no further enlightenment. A merchant who had shown interest in Boyle for some years said yesterday that, while he had never distrusted him, he had suspected him of drinking for several months, and had mentioned it some time ago to Mr. Selter. Whatever his habits, Boyle seemed to the end always strictly attentive to his duties. The money with which he decamped much exceeded the value of his interest in the firm.

Young People's Societies' Convention.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 3.—The annual convention of the Young People's Societies of the New-York Presbytery was held to-night in the First United Presbyterian Church, Hoboken. The following new officers were elected:

David Lindsley, President; M. Woods, Vice President; Lizzie Maltus, Secretary; Mrs. McLaughlin, Treasurer; Committee of Arrangements—John McComb, R. B. Cross, and Miss Belle Shea.

The Rev. Dr. M. G. Kyle of Philadelphia addressed the convention.

Killed Himself in Niagara Park.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 3.—George Johns, thirty years old, of Worthington, Ind., committed suicide in the Canadian Niagara Falls Park at noon to-day by cutting his throat. The cause of his act was apparently family troubles. He was discovered by a stranger while killing himself, but before he could be reached he had inflicted a fatal cut. Johns left a brief letter to his mother saying he could not live with his wife, and came here to die.

Fell Dead at a Salvation Meeting.

NEWARK, N. J., May 3.—Mrs. Hannah Kimbrook, colored, thirty-five years old, living in North Canal Street, fell dead while attending a Salvation Army meeting to-night in Temperance Hall, in Belleville Avenue. Mrs. Kimbrook had just finished speaking to the members of the army when she dropped dead of heart disease. Her husband is a colored missionary.

CRESCENT BICYCLES LEAD.
Try them and buy them at Bowman's, B'way and 53dSt., and Spalding's, Madison Sq. Garden.—Adv.

ECUADOR'S NATIONAL HONOR RIOT

Insurgents Have Captured the Port of Esmeraldas and Colombia Is Taking Care of Its Boundary.

PANAMA, May 3.—The gunboat Boyaca is to leave here to-morrow with 100 soldiers for Tumaco, on the west coast of Ecuador, eighty-eight miles northeast of Esmeraldas.

Their mission was undertaken as a precaution, in view of the fact that the port of Esmeraldas, which is only ninety-five miles northwest of Quito, is in the hands of revolutionists.

Six hundred troops of the Cauca Department of Colombia have arrived here, under Gens. Montaya and Zulasa. They are on their return journey to Popayan.

Señor Dr. Don Luis Cordero was elected President of the equatorian republic June 30, 1892. In its foreign affairs his Government is involved in a dispute with the Republic of Colombia respecting territory on the left bank of the River Napo, and last year the Ecuadorian Congress revoked the boundary treaty concluded in May, 1890, which Peru amended in 1893. In its domestic affairs his Government is in a sadder plight. Theoretically, the President exercises his functions through a Cabinet of five Ministers; practically, he exercises them without an intermediary. He commands an army of about 3,300 men; his navy consists of an unclassified cruiser, a torpedo launch, two small gunboats for river service, and a transport. These vessels are manned by about 128 men. There is a national guard, said to consist of 30,000 men, on which he cannot depend. Since his election he has realized an ideal of Napoleon, who said to his portrait painter, David, that he wished to be pictured calm on a restive horse. Cordero has the merit of calmness.

The present revolution has enlisted Liberals, Radicals, and Conservatives. Their rallying cry is "National honor!" one of their pretexts is "the impudent sale of the Esmeralda." This cruiser was bought by Chile. The press of Guayaquil is in ebullition about this transaction, exacting loudly the President's immediate expulsion.

The Carchi Province has been well organized by the insurgents. The Department of Esmeraldas was theirs easily a year ago, and may be counted as theirs always. From Quito a body of 100 young men, members of "the best families" have come to the revolutionists. From the capital of Leon revolvers and carbines are obtained every day. Folleco is almost a sovereign in Riobamba, which is the capital of Chimborazo. Surely, the conquerors of Esmeraldas are, as well as the troops of other provinces, determined to march on Quito. Gen. Sarasti, Minister of War, has threatened to meet the provincials of the North, and not wait for their advance, but he has not yet quitted Quito.

JOSEPH CRAWFORD INSANE

The Pennsylvania Railroad Superintendent Taken to the Morris Plains Asylum —He May Recover.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 3.—The fact leaked out to-day that Joseph Crawford, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who resides at 21 Kensington Avenue, has become insane, and is an inmate of the Morris Plains Asylum.

Mr. Crawford is about forty years old.

While the new trainshed was being built a platform on which Mr. Crawford was standing gave way and his leg was broken. He has been in the care of physicians ever since, but has attended to his duties for a year or more.

About two weeks ago he began to show signs of being mentally unbalanced. Last Tuesday he became violent, and Dr. J. D. McGill advised his removal to Morris Plains. He was taken to the asylum on Tuesday night in his own car, Dr. McGill accompanying him.

Mrs. Crawford and her son and daughter have gone to Morristown in order to be near him. Dr. McGill believes that Mr. Crawford's chances of recovery are good.

THAT CONFEDERATE MONUMENT QUESTION

Thayer Insists that It Should Not Be Dedicated Memorial Day.

BOSTON, May 3.—Department Commander Thayer of the Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic, who has protested against the erection and dedication of the Confederate monument at Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago, next Memorial Day, said today in reply to the severe criticisms of his utterances by President Stewart of Camp 8, United Confederate Veterans:

"He talks about digging up the hatchet. Why, the monument is the hatchet. If it is not that, what in Heaven's name is it?

"In the first place, the monument is not a correct and typical representation of a Confedertate soldier. The figure is shown in tattered clothes, stockings turned down below the knee, and the whole inference is that that is the way the men came out of Camp Douglass.

"They might have gone in that condition, but they were strong and able to carry a musket when they came out.

"It is giving a false impression to the rising generation to picture the Confederate this way. The monument is out of place, decidedly, north of Mason and Dixon's line; but our principal objection is that this monument should be dedicated on Memorial Day. I have no desire to flaunt the bloody shirt, and for years I have been willing to extend the right hand of fellowship and treat the Confederates kindly. There is no man who is more ready to do this than myself. I can forgive them, but I cannot forget.

"There is perfect harmony in Massachusetts between the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the ex-Confederates. Memorial Day belongs to the Union soldier, and has been set apart as a day in which to commemorate the deeds of the men who died to save the Nation. I am ready and willing to admit that the bravery and heroism of the Confederates was worthy of America."

New-Yorker to Design the Cathedral.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral this afternoon it was voted to appoint Ernest Flagg of New-York architect of the cathedral. Mr. Flagg designed the new Corcoran Art School, now in course of construction in this city, and also the Hurst School for Girls, the gift of the widow of Senator Hurst.

Bishop Paret announced the appointment of the Rev. Dr. George William Douglass as Chancellor of the cathedral.

Intimations have come to the Trustees of intentions to make very large increases in the permanent cathedral endowment fund, and all who are interested in the cathedral project feel great encouragement at the prospects of its success.

Students Asked Not to Use Tobacco.

DELAWARE, Ohio, May 3.—The 800 students in the Ohio Wesleyan University were asked at the annual chapel exercises last night to discontinue the use of tobacco. President Bashford intimated that students who did not comply with the request would have to leave the university. About 15 per cent. of the students now use tobacco.

Manhattan Beach Hotel Now Open.
See time table, excursion column.—Adv.

A CYCLONE KILLS FIFTY

Sioux County, Iowa, Is Swept by a Tornado.

A SCHOOL HOUSE DEMOLISHED

Two Teachers and Three Pupils Lose Their Lives—The Town of Perkins Said to Have Been Wiped Out.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, May 3.—Fifty persons are reported to have been killed by a cyclone which passed over Sioux County, forty miles north of here, this afternoon.

The storm seems to have been worst and the loss of life greatest in the vicinity of Perkins, a small town on the Sioux City and Northern Railroad, about half way between Sioux Centre and Orange City.

Telegraph wires are down, railroad tracks have been washed out, and only the most meagre details of the damage can be obtained.

The cyclone struck about three miles from Sioux Centre at 4 o'clock. A schoolhouse was blown down.

At least twenty residences and barns were swept away.

At the schoolhouse two teachers and three pupils were killed and many pupils injured.

Two women were found dead not far from where the school building stood.

One man, who arrived in Sioux Centre late in the evening, reported that his house was blown away and his family killed. He said that at least 100 people must have been killed.

The Sioux City and Northern train which arrived to-night brought several passengers who witnessed the storm. They reported that thirteen dead had been brought into Sioux Centre at 6 P. M. It is estimated that fifty people must have been killed.

The Northern train barely escaped being wrecked in a washout near Doon, but was stopped by sectionmen before it passed upon the dangerous territory.

A report from Sibley says that a storm struck there at 5 P. M., destroying the house of John Watterson, killing Mrs. Watterson and injuring Watterson and his son.

Relief parties have been sent out from Hull, Sioux Centre, and Orange City, but their work is being carried on in total darkness, and in the midst of a tremendous wind and rain storm. It is consequently progressing slowly.

A number of bodies have already been recovered, although the exact number cannot yet be learned.

It is said that the town of Perkins between Sioux Centre and Doon, was directly in the path of the storm and was almost entirely destroyed.

It is reported that ten people were killed at Doon and three at Perkins.

The tornado jumped forty miles northeast to Sibley, Osceola County. Five people are reported killed there.

The storm appears to have originated one and one-half miles southwest of Sioux Centre. From there it moved across the country in a northeasterly direction, crossing the Sioux City and Northern track about two miles north of Sioux Centre. About half a mile beyond it seems to have changed its course to the northwest and struck Perkins and Sibley.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 3.—A cyclone struck West Sioux Falls this afternoon, and did $50,000 damage to property. A man named Arthur was injured, his nose being broken and his face cut. The carriage works, together with 100 carriages, were wrecked. The third story of a large brick block was torn off, and several people narrowly escaped injury. Probably 100 houses, barns, windmills, and trees and chimneys were scattered over the path of the storm.

A rainstorm amounting to almost a cloudburst prevailed about twenty minutes, doing considerable damage to cellars. The suburbs suffered badly. A bridge over the Sioux River, just west of town, was blown over. The mansion of Mme. Doyle was unroofed. The roof was taken off the Chain Morticing Works and Oatmeal mill. Many small buildings were blown away entirely, while large ones were moved from their foundations.

There was a regular cloudburst twenty miles north. The Sioux River at Dell Rapids is running over the Milwaukee tracks, and Skunk Creek is flooding farms in its course.

Severe Storm in Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 3.—A storm, having almost the proportions of a cyclone, passed in a northwesterly direction about ten miles west of this city at 8 o'clock this evening. It crossed the Chicago and Great Western Railroad tracks near Orilla, and interrupted telegraph communication. No reports of extensive loss of property or of life have been received.

A hard windstorm struck Des Moines. It was accompanied by electrical manifestations, which made havoc with the local telephone and telegraph service. The wind in Des Moines damaged small buildings, but the loss will not be great.

MANY HOUSES UNROOFED.

Spink County, South Dakota, Suffers by a Windstorm.

REDFIELD, S. D., May 3.—Spink County was visited by a heavy rain this afternoon, accompanied by a high wind, lightning, and hail. Telegraph wires are down north of here on both the Northwestern and Milwaukee Roads, and it is impossible to get returns as to damage done to property. Citizens here viewed for some time north of here the formation of a cyclonic, funnel-shaped cloud, which indicated trouble. Returns are coming showing that within ten miles north of Redfield a cyclone traversed toward Ashton, where it did much damage. The Opera House Building (formerly the Court House) was blown out of shape. The steeple of the Congregational Church was blown down, and many houses were unroofed and barns destroyed. The main street of the city is strewn with the wreckage of buildings.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN

John Bigelow's Biography of the Great Democratic Statesman, Reviewed for

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
BY CONTROLLER
JAMES H. ECKELS
and
SENATOR
DAVID B. HILL

In To-morrow's TIMES.

Two articles, filling nearly two pages of The Times, of extraordinary interest to every student of politics and to every admirer of Tilden.

In To-morrow's TIMES.
On All News Stands.

THE TIMES IS A GREAT NEWSPAPER
EVERY DAY.

Many farmhouses and outbuildings along the track of the cyclone north of here are destroyed.

Felt in Kansas.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 3.—A violent storm struck Atchison to-night, and rain came down in torrents. The Missouri Pacific telegraph wires are down in northwestern Kansas, and it is believed that there has been a cyclone in that section.

THE TENNESSEE GOVERNORSHIP AWARDED

Turney, the Democratic Candidate, Declared Elected.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 3.—The joint legislative convention settled the Governorship contest at midnight to-night, by adopting the majority report of the investigating committee.

The vote on the report, which seats Turney, Democrat, as Governor, was 71 to 57.

HIGHER WAGES IN BLAST FURNACES

Manufacturers in Mahoning Valley Agree on an Advance.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 3.—The manufacturers in Mahoning Valley have decided to increase wages 15 cents a day in all furnaces. This is highly significant, for the valley contains more important blast furnaces than any similar stretch of territory in the world. The employes are jubilant.

WARREN, Ohio, May 3.—The Tomas Furnace Company of Niles, Ohio, announced a 15 per cent. increase in the wages of its employes to-day, to go into effect Monday. This restores to the employes the original wages.

MEADVILLE, Penn., May 3.—The Phoenix Iron Works of this city has announced a 10 per cent. raise in the wages of its 125 employes, to take effect May 6.

SPRINGVALE, Me., May 3.—The operatives in the Springvale Cotton Mills, who yesterday went out on a strike for restoration of wages to the schedule before the 1893 cut, voted to-day to accept the owners' offer of a 6½ per cent. increase, and will resume work Monday.

A TROLLEY FENDER WORKS

A Jersey City Boy Picked Up by a Moving Car and Saved.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 3.—Harold Butler Don, five years old of 111 Ocean Avenue, was playing in the street when he ran directly in front of Car 160 of the Bayonne line. The motorman stopped until the lad got off the track. The moment the car started again the boy ran on the track, this time almost under the wheels.

The motorman dropped the fender, and, as it picked the lad up, he raised the fender by the chain until he could seize the lad and lift him to the car. The boy was put on the sidewalk and told to go home.

Mrs. Don wishes to reward the motorman, but has not been able to find him.

POISONED BY LICKING AN ENVELOPE

Death in Chicago of S. Fechheimer, Formerly of New-York.

CHICAGO, May 3.—S. Fechheimer, formerly a merchant of New-York, died here yesterday from blood poisoning as a result of cutting his tongue while licking an envelope. He was a rich man until a few years ago, when the panic came and brought ruin. He was the senior member of the firm of Fechheimer, Rau & Co., New-York shirt manufacturers.

After his failure he came to Chicago as a commission merchant for cloak and shirt concerns of the East.

Miners Hurt in an Explosion.

PITTSTON, Penn., May 3.—By the accidental explosion of two kegs of powder in the Schooley Shaft of the Butler Mine Company to-day three men were probably fatally hurt and two seriously injured. The men who are expected to die are John Jenosky, George Delchus, and Frank Pelrosti.

The other men burned were Joseph Koscensky and John Kelcullen. The men were preparing cartridges for a blast, and in some way the powder in the kegs was ignited. The mine was but slightly damaged.

Killed by Lightning.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., May 3.—A severe storm, accompanied by lightning, has passed over this section. In Ohio, almost opposite here, Chilton Woods, Hamilton Bissell, and T. J. Boldman were fishing On their way home Woods, who was carrying a gun, was struck by a flash of lightning and instantly killed. His two companions were seriously injured and may die.

Loss of the Steamboat Wheelock.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—The large stern-wheel steamboat Wheelock was sunk to-day about seventy-five miles above the mouth of Red River. No lives were lost. The steamer was valued at $10,000. It was owned by the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, but was chartered to the Red River and Coast Line.

Major Campbell Wallace Dead.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 3.—Major Campbell Wallace, ex-Railroad Commissioner, died here at 11:30 o'clock to-night. He was eighty-nine years old.

Mine Manager Kills a Watchman.

NEWBERRY, Fla., May 3.—At the Pellican phosphate mine, near here, to-day, Manager J. W. McGrath shot Night Watchman Charles Zinck, killing him instantly.

Absorption of Cataracts a Success.

No waiting to be blind. A large annex now places the Glens Falls, N. Y., Sanitarium far ahead, not only in size but in its humane work of treating the cause of disease, doing away with the knife and all risk. It proved a success from the start, eyesight and health having been restored to many who were said to be incurable. Branch offices 55 West 35th St., New-York City, and 200 Columbus Av., Boston, Mass. Pamphlets describing treatment free.—Adv.

JAPAN'S TREATY RATIFIED

Li Hung Chang Proceeds to Che-Foo with Emperor's Signature.

RUSSIA'S PATRONIZING INTONATION

A Semi-Official Note Calls the Mikado's Attention to His Duties to Other Powers.

MAD ACT IN ALLEGED DEFENSE OF PEKIN

Embankment Cut, Overflowing Miles of Country and Drowning Hundreds of Persons—Various Comments.

LONDON, May 3.—The Times's correspondent in Shanghai says the Chinese Emperor ratified the treaty yesterday, and Li Hung Chang will proceed to Che-Foo at once to exchange the ratifications.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The Journal de St. Pétersbourg discusses at length to-day in a semi-official article the reasons for the joint protest of the three powers in Tokio. Part of the article is:

"It is not the intention of the three powers to deprive Japan of the fruits of her victories. There is no doubt, however, that Japan's progress in civilization will be threatened with destruction sooner or later if it is not animated by the principles on which rests the concert of the civilized nations.

"Every State, while not sacrificing its legitimate interests, has to subordinate them in a fair measure to the general interests in which lies the guarantee of universal peace. Of this fact Russia has given the memorable proofs which procured for her last sovereign the glorious name of the Prince of Peace. She is firmly resolved to continue this course.

"She regards herself as all the more justified in requiring others to show moderation, inasmuch as she herself first set the example. Germany and France agree with Russia and fully share her views in this respect. Russia does not aim to prejudice in any way the interests of Japan, with whom she wishes to cultivate friendly and neighborly relations."

"As soon as the first joy of victory shall subside she believes that Japan, whose Emperor displayed so much wisdom and moderation in his last proclamation, will not hesitate to admit that the powers who diverted her in time from the path in which she risked her strength and her future prospects, rendered her an especially friendly and valuable service."

BERLIN, May 3.—The National Zeitung says:

"We are informed that Great Britain is urgently advising Japan to display a yielding spirit toward the three powers. The question seems to have entered a pacific phase, tending to the advantage of all concerned."

PARIS, May 3.—The Journal des Débats asserts that it has information from an absolutely trustworthy source that the Oriental question has been settled upon terms under which Japan abandons occupation of or claim to all Manchurian territory, except Port Arthur, and in exchange therefor receives some equivalent as compensation from China, the nature of which is determinable hereafter.

The Figaro publishes a report of an interview with Mr. Sone Arasuke, Japanese Minister to France, upon the subject of the treaty of peace between China and Japan.

Mr. Arasuke says it is especially the desire of Japan to obtain the indemnity and the commercial concessions prescribed in the treaty. The question of territory, he says, is not a matter of first importance.

Japan has no wish to make continental conquests, but she must hold the keys to China, temporarily at least; otherwise China would refuse to recognize the treaty, and the war would have to be fought again.

The idea of a Chino-Japanese alliance, he says, is absurd.

Kung Ta Jen, Chinese Minister to France and Great Britain, with his family and suite, started last evening for Marseilles, whence he will go to Genoa and take a mail steamer for China.

LONDON, May 3.—A dispatch from Shanghai to The Globe says that the Chinese, with a view of preventing the Japanese from entering Pekin, have cut the embankment of the Pei-Ho and flooded miles of country. Hundreds of persons were caught by the rushing waters and drowned.

The Daily News correspondent in Berlin says:

"I learn that Germany's attitude toward Japan arose from the conviction that if she held aloof a formal alliance between Russia and France would be effected. She believed this would be a menace to the European peace, and therefore joined the protest and prevented the alliance."

WASHINGTON, May 3.—While nothing official is given out for publication at the State Department, and the attachés of the Japanese Legation have become as silent as their late opponents, the Chinese, have been throughout the war, there is not the slightest intimation in any quarter of any hitch in the final ratification of the treaty of peace between the two countries.

Nor is there any anticipation entertained that Russia will interpose by force of arms to prevent the carrying into effect of the treaty provisions. In the best informed diplomatic quarters here it has been asserted from the first that the stories of Russian dissatisfaction were given out simply for effect.

Russia, it is repeated, is the natural ally of Japan, and has everything to gain by cultivating the friendship of the rising Asiatic power and everything to lose by assuming a hostile attitude. The defenses of Port Arthur—pronounced by Admiral Shufeldt, who planned them, impregnable when properly manned—have been thoroughly restored, and the Japanese are in possession of that stronghold.

Russia's fleet is not so overwhelmingly superior to that of Japan as to enable Russia to establish an effective blockade. Japan has over 100,000 troops on Chinese soil. These armies have not been living off the country. They have been fed by their own commissariat, and have cultivated the good will of the common people. Interference by Russia would simply compel Japan to enter upon a war of conquest in China.

It is known, and has been stated, that Li Hung Chang is now on his way from Pekin to Che-Foo, where the ratifications are to be exchanged. It is not doubted that he has the signed treaty in his possession, and that its terms will be put into force without opposition, except from the European newspapers. Meanwhile May 8 is rapidly drawing near, and some definite announcement may be looked for any day.

DEDICATION OF THE ARCH

The Arrangements for the Exercises To-day.

BROOKLYN TROOPS WILL NOT PARADE

Gen. McLeer Declines to Order Them Out Twice Within a Week—Mayor Schieren's Efforts in Vain.

The ceremonies in connection with the dedication of the Washington Arch and its presentation to the city that were to have been held last Tuesday, will take place this afternoon, unless the weather is such as to cause them to be postponed again.

Gov. Morton and his staff, Mayor Strong, Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, and many other prominent persons will take part in the ceremonies.

Gov. Morton arrived in the city last night from Albany, accompanied by his Military Secretary, Col. Marvin.

The programme that was arranged for last Tuesday will be carried out to-day, except that the Second Brigade, composed of Brooklyn regiments, will not take part in the parade, as they would have done last Tuesday.

When Gov. Morton learned that Gen. McLeer had refused to order out the Second Brigade, he directed that the following telegram be sent to Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn:

Albany, May 3.

Charles A. Schieren, Mayor: Report that the Second Brigade will not parade in New-York on Saturday has reached the Governor, who invokes your aid in inducing Gen. McLeer to order out his command.

ASHLEY W. COLE, Private Secretary.

Gov. Morton also wrote to Mayor Schieren saying that if the Second Brigade declined to participate in the ceremonies he and the citizens of New-York would be greatly disappointed.

The contents of the telegram and letter were made known to Gen. McLeer, and later he received a letter from the Governor to the same effect. Still he declined to order out the brigade. He communicted with the commanding officers of the brigade, who unanimously agreed that it would be an injustice to the men and their employers to call out the brigade twice within one week's time.

The decision not to have the Second Brigade parade was reached at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a long conference between Mayor Schieren, Brig. Gen. James McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade; Colonel-elect William F. Watson, Thirteenth Regiment; Col. Harry W. Michell, Fourteenth Regiment; Col. Alexis C. Smith, Twenty-third Regiment; Col. John G. Eddy, Forty-seventh Regiment, and Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, Third Gatling Battery.

Mayor Schieren tried to induce Gen. McLeer to order out the brigade, but Gen. McLeer and the commanding officer decided that it would not be proper to do so under the circumstances.

The Mayor said that the New-York troops had been very kind and had visited Brooklyn on the occasion of the dedication of the soldiers' and sailors' arch, and he thought it no more than courtesy that on the occasion of the dedication of the Washington Arch, Brooklyn troops should participate in the parade.

Gen. McLeer said that he would be only too pleased to order out the Second Brigade to take part in such a worthy cause, but that, under the circumstances, it would not be wise.

"It is understood in the dispatch to the Mayor," said Gen. McLeer, "that the Governor would be pleased to have the Second Brigade parade. While I appreciate the fact that a request from a superior officer is equivalent to a command, yet it would come so late that in justice to the organization of this, the brigade, as well as with a proper consideration for the rights of the employers of the members of the National Guard, I do not feel justified in issuing an order to call them out.

"Incidentally, you might mention that the expense last Tuesday of calling the men out was just as great as if they had actually paraded. In the present case it is not only that the men would lose a day's work again, but we have to consider the rights of their employers as well, and if an order were issued the men would not get it till they went home to-night—too late for them to let their employers arrange for their absence to-morrow."

Mayor Schieren said that while he appreciated the points made by Gen. McLeer yet he believed it was the sense of the Governor and the people that Brooklyn's National Guard men should parade, and if the expense was the only objection he would give his personal check covering that point, as he was desirous of doing everything in his power to assure the Governor that the Brooklyn militia would parade in New-York.

But Gen. McLeer said he was looking out for the interest of the National Guard. The men had been ordered out on Tuesday and had responded, and then the parade was declared off and not postponed. If it had been postponed, and the orders had so read, it would would have been a different matter.

Even had the Adjutant General ordered the troops out and had issued the order on Thursday, that would also help matters, but no such order had come, notwithstanding the fact that he had waited all day for it. But to notify the men on Friday night that they were to parade on Saturday would not be fair to them or to their employers.

The commanding officers of the Second Brigade sustained Gen. McLeer in his argument, and then Mayor Schieren said he was sorry, as he had done all in his power to change the General's ideas.

The Mayor then called Mr. Cole up on the telephone and notified him of the result of the conference, and asked him to convey to Gov. Morton his sincere regrets that the citizen soldiery of Brooklyn could not parade to-day.

Gen. Fitzgerald, commanding the First Brigade, refused yesterday to express an opinion upon the action of the commanding officers of the Second Brigade, saying that it would be manifestly improper for him to do so. He said, however, that "when the parade was postponed on Tuesday, it was the request of both Gov. Morton and Mayor Strong that the military parade should be the same to-morrow as it had then been arranged for—that is, that both brigades should turn out. I considered Gov. Morton's request in the light of a command, and at once gave orders for the First Brigade to parade again on Saturday. The order was received in the most cheerful spirit. Gov. Morton could order out the Second Brigade, but should he do so the expense would have to be borne by the State."

William Rhinelander Stewart, the Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements, said that the declination of the Brooklyn regiments to respond to the invitation to parade, after once having proffered their services, was ungrateful. "Under the circumstances, and the Governor's expressed desire to have the programme carried out as arranged for Tuesday, the action of the Brooklyn regiments might be taken as a slight to the Governor and this city," he said.

"At the time of the Brooklyn trolley strikes, which were so mismanaged," he continued, "the Seventh and other regiments in this city turned out almost to a man to aid in quelling the riots. The Brooklyn militiamen, thus relieved, were able to return to their homes and get rest and sleep, while our boys stuck it out to the end. The refusal of the Brooklyn men to participate in the dedication services to-morrow will cut the military parade down from 8,000 to about 4,500 troops, and this will, of course, in a measure tend to lessen public interest in it. It is a pity."

Mr. Stewart thought that as the Brooklyn regiments were to have acted as an honorary escort to Gov. Morton, he did not think that the Chief Executive would go so far as to order them out for that purpose.

The First Brigade, together with the First Naval Battalion, will parade to-day in full dress parade for review by Gov. Morton as Commander in Chief.

The line will be formed at half intervals at 2:30 P. M. on Fifth Avenue, facing east, the right of each command resting as follows: Ninth Regiment on Fifty-first Street, Twenty-second Regiment on Fifty-fourth Street, Seventh Regiment on Fifty-seventh Street, Twelfth Regiment on Sixty-first Street, Seventy-first Regiment on Sixty-fourth Street, Sixty-ninth Battalion on Sixty-sixth Street, Eighth Battalion on Sixty-seventh Street, First Battery on Sixty-ninth Street, Second Battery on Seventieth Street.

The First Naval Battalion has been assigned to the left of the First Brigade, and will form as above, with its right on Seventy-first Street.

Each regiment and battalion, after the Commander in Chief has passed its front, will move to the east side of the avenue, and will regain its place as soon as the reviewing party has passed in rear.

The command will then form in column and escort the Commander in Chief to the Washington Arch, where it will pass in review, and incidentally take part in the ceremonies of dedication. After passing the arch the troops will return to their armories.

Squadron A will act as escort to the Commander in Chief.

The First Signal Corps will report, mounted, at 2 o'clock at the residence of the brigade commander.

According to the programme the exercises at the arch will begin at 3:45 o'clock P. M., with a dedicatory prayer by Bishop Henry C. Potter, after which Gen. Horace Porter will deliver the oration. Henry G. Marquand will make a brief address, and then William Rhinelander Stewart will hand the keys of the arch to Mayor Strong, who will, in turn, deliver them to President King of the Board of Park Commissioners. The Park Board will then be responsible for the care of the arch.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the troops will march past the speakers' stand and under the arch into Washington Square. Two large stands have been erected on each side of the arch. At the end of the western stand the speakers' platform has been erected.

The Committee of Arrangements consists of Henry G. Marquand, Chairman; William Rhinelander Stewart, Edward Cooper, Richard Watson Gilder, Theodore W. Myers, Charles H. Russell, Clarence W. Bowen, Edward D. Adams, William A. Coffin, Alexander W. Drake, and Oliver H. Perry.

JOHN W. JACOBUS BLACKBALLED

Citizens' Republican League Would Not Admit Him to Membership.

The curious condition of the Repubuican Party in this city is being made manifest every day.

Ex-United States Marshal John W. Jacobus has been blackballed in a Republican club in the Ninth Assembly District.

The trouble is that Mr. Jacobus, who is powerful in the district, is siding with Mr. Brookfield in the local fight. When he tried to gain admission to Walter Logan's Citizens' Republican League, which favors the Piatt faction, he was blackballed because they thought he wanted to capture the club for the Brookfield faction.

Mr. Jacobus is, however, getting the patronage for the district.

Gov. Brown a Candidate for Senator.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 3.—"You may say that, notwithstanding the recent death of his son, Gov. Brown will continue in the Senatorial race," said Secretary of State John W. Headley this morning. "Of course, he will cancel the engagement he made to speak at Russellville Monday," said Mr. Headley, "but his canvass will be conducted all the same. He has expressed his position fully in the newspapers heretofore, and everybody knows just where he stands. It will be some time before Gov. Brown will begin any active personal canvass."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Denton, Md., May 3.—Marshall E. Price was sentenced to-day to be hanged. Price was convicted of waylaying and murdering Sallie E. Dean, a fourteen-year-old schoolgirl, March 26. Gov. Brown will name the day for the execution.

Elizabethtown, Tenn., May 3.—John C. Smith, Clerk of the Chancery Court, fell dead last night while watching a fire that destroyed the knitting and hosiery factory. The loss by fire is $6,000; insurance, $1,500.

Perry, Oklahoma, May 3.—The Bank of Commerce of Newkirk closed its doors to-day. It was established in September, 1893, and advertised that it had a capital of $50,000.

Raleigh, S. C., May 3.—George Mills was privately hanged in the courthouse yard to-day, for the murder of his niece last June.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3:50 A. M.—Gatehouse on Central Bridge; damage, $25.

8:30 A. M.—60 Columbia Street; Jacob Gross; tenement; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—46 Seventh Street; John Hatchman; no damage.

10:40 P. M.—116 Wooster Street; John Schard; damage, $50.

Life is a Burden

With many women who are afflicted with impure blood, which causes debility and a variety of diseases. The following is a sample case of prompt relief by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have received more benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla than from all other medicines or remedies. For years I suffered terribly with a cankered stomach, in digestion, dyspepsia, and general debility. Life was a burden. On taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, together with Hood's Pills, my health began to improve. Formerly anything I ate caused me great distress. Now I can eat heartily and am greatly improved in flesh and health. I most cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. GRACE PARRISON, Cazenovia, New-York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

It creates an appetite and overcomes that tired feeling. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

COERCION WILL BE TRIED

An Attempt to Discipline Three Unruly Senators.

THE REORGANIZATION BILL'S FATE

Senator Bradley Will Support the Measure if Granted an Amendment to the Greater New-York Bill.

ALBANY, May 3.—The Senators who started for their homes this morning are of the opinion that drastic measures are needed in the case of Coggeshall, Robertson, and Reynolds, who have refused to support the New-York Police Reorganization bill. If it seems wise to ex-Senator Platt, and he so informs the Senators at their recess conference, a policy of retaliation will be begun on the three Senators named. This retaliation has been begun so far as Senator Robertson is concerned. The policy is to simply defeat such measures as he is interested in with the hope that he may be driven back into the fold.

The retaliation began yesterday, when his measure, affecting a portion of Westchester County, was under consideration in the Senate. It was a measure in which Senators from up the State would not naturally take much interest, but all at once word was passed around that the measure was not to go through, and after a period of debate it was killed. It was killed, too, by Republican votes.

There is authority for the statement that this policy is to be adopted whenever one of the Senator's measures comes up. If it should occur that the next few bills which the Westchester County man has are defeated, then there will be no doubt about it.

There has been no onslaught yet on Senator Coggeshall's bill. He is almost the oldest member of the Senate in period of service, and he has also been one of the men whom Mr. Platt could always count on. For these reasons there is some hesitation to adopt such drastic forms of retaliation. The Sunday recess, fortunately, will give opportunity for the leaders to ascertain what Mr. Platt thinks about it.

Gov. Morton and the Lieutenant Governor are anxious over the fate of the Reorganization bill. The interview with Lieut. Gov. Saxton published in The New-York Times the other day, in which the Lieutenant Governor charged the Senate with unnecessary delays and a disposition to waste time until it had become a serious situation for the party, is said to represent the feeling of Gov. Morton on the subject.

Before he went away to-day, Senator Lexow had a short talk with Gov. Morton as to the fate of the Reorganization bill. There is no road to its passage which is free from obstacles. Senator Bradley would vote for it if the Republicans would concede an amendment which he wants put upon the Greater New-York bill.

If the same proposition came from leaders on either side as has come from Mr. Bradley it would be called a "deal." Senator Bradley does not call it by that name, but he is perfectly frank as to the terms on which he will support the Reorganization bill.

"I favor the Reorganization bill of the Committee of Ten," he said to-day, "and I propose to do all in my power to insure its success. But, while I prefer the Ten's bill, I am not unalterably opposed to the Lexow Reorganization bill.

"I am willing to make concessions, provided any reasonable demand made by me is granted. I am told that the Greater New-York bill will come up for consideration on Tuesday next. Now, I insist that the people of Brooklyn should be given an opportunity to declare themselves.

"I ask the Republican majority to put an amendment to this bill in the form of a referendum. I will oppose the Greater New-York bill unless provision is made that the new charter be submitted to a popular vote in Brooklyn.

"I am also in favor of the creation of a new commission on the Greater New-York.

"Now, if my vote is necessary to pass the Reorganization bill, let the majority make the concessions I ask as to the Greater New-York bill, and I will aid them in passing the Reorganization bill."

The frankness of the Brooklyn Senator is an unusual thing in this Senate, but the terms upon which he proposes to help the Republicans are not readily agreed to. It is said Gov. Morton maintains the position he took in his message as to this measure, and is not willing to agree to the terms laid down by Mr. Bradley, however much he would like to see the Reorganization bill become a law.

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

The Assembly Sends a Message to Lord Rosebery.

ALBANY, May 3.—In the House this morning Assemblyman Cutler's bill providing that the State Inspector of Gas Meters shall maintain an office in New-York City instead of being required to live there was reported favorabiy and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Foley said there was no use objecting to the advancement of the bill. It was evident that the Republican majority had determined to secure the office of Gas Inspector, and this bill was to change the present law so that a man could be appointed from any part of the State, instead of restricting the selection of a Chief Inspector to the City of New-York. Anthony Clinchy, a Democrat of New-York City, is the present State Inspector of Gas Meters, at a salary of $5,000. He has three deputies, one each in Albany, Buffalo, and Brooklyn, at a salary of $1,500.

The Reinhard Committee was granted leave to sit during the Summer and continue its investigation of the condition of the workingwomen of New-York City and the question of wages.

The following bills were reported favorably: Assemblyman Halpin's Greater New-York bill, (the same as Senator Lexow's); Mr. Friday's, prohibiting railroads on Union Street, Brooklyn; Mr. Halpin's, increasing the salary of police doormen in New-York City; Senator Cantor's, providing for certain street improvements in Long Island City; Senator Cantor's, regarding the care of inebriates by the House of the Good Shepherd in New-York City; Senator Reynolds's, for completing the terminal facilities of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge and providing for a new Board of Trustees for the bridge; Mr. Husted's, providing for a Deputy State Factory Inspector to perform the duties of the office of State Mining Inspector, which was recently abolished.

The Wieman bill, providing for the construction of an additional bridge over the East River between the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and authorizing the purchase of the Uhlmann East River Bridge charter by the Commissioners, who are to build the bridge, came over from the Senate for concurrence in a Senate amendment. The amendment provides that property now used for ferry purposes shall not be taken in the construction of the bridge.

Mr. Foley opposed the bill on the ground that there was nothing to prevent the cities, if they pleased, from coming to Albany and becoming incorporated to build a bridge, rather than to purchase the franchise of a bridge owned by a company which had never begun construction, and probably never would.

The Senate amendments were then concurred in.

The House, without argument, concurred in the Senate amendments to the Reinhard bill for the widening of the approach to the Third Avenue bridge over the Harlem River.

The Persons bill, exempting national and State banks from taxation, when it came up on second reading, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Foley, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the civil service. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It provides as follows:

Section 1. No person employed by any Civil Service Commissioner in his private capacity, or by any corporation whereof any such Commissioner is a Director or manager, nor any person standing within the first degree of consanguinity to any Civil Service Commissioner, shall be appointed examiner, secretary, or other officer to such commission or to hold any public office directly under such commission, or under any member thereof.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. Foley says the bill is aimed at Civil Service Commissioner Godkin of New-York City. Mr. Gerst offered the following:

Resolved, That the Asembly of the State of New-York, mindful of the blessings of a free government and feeling that interest in the welfare of all people which is awakened by the blessings which we enjoy, hereby represents to Lord Rosebery, Premier of England, and the leaders of Irish reforms in Parliament, the great interest of Americans in his policy toward Ireland, and the hope that the time may not be far distant when Ireland may have the blessings of home rule. For many years we have watched with pained interest the efforts of those giants in the great cause of reform in Ireland's government, looking to a speedy realization of her high hopes; we have seen the goal almost reached under the leadership of England's greatest Commoner, the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone, his mantle, so long borne by him, has now fallen upon younger but none the less brave shoulders. We believe in the ultimate success of this glorious movement, and would greatly rejoice if it were recorded that, under the Ministry of Lord Rosebery, home rule for Ireland was finally realized.

And that the Clerk of the Assembly forward to Lord Rosebery, the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone, and the Irish leader, Justin McCarthy, a copy of this memorial.

The resolution was adopted, and at 11:55 o'clock the House adjourned until 8:30 o'clock Monday night.

SENATORS ARE PLAYFUL.

They Neglect Business and Lay Aside Their Dignity.

ALBANY, May 3.—The Senate is disposed to take matters very easy, notwithstanding the near approach of the end of the session and the great number of things yet undone. This morning there were twelve Senators present. No bill could be passed, and so the twelve proceeded to go into Committee of the Whole for the advancement of some of the pending measures.

Senator Bradley was called to the chair. Last Friday he was in his seat, and made so much trouble for the little band by insisting that a quorum should be present while business was being transacted that he asked this morning if they were trying to get him where he could not stop business by raising the point of no quorum.

Some of the Senators were in an irreverent mood. Although there were so few present, there was so much disorder that it was with great difficulty that any one could get an intelligent idea of what was going on.

Senator Bradley at length called out:

"Senators must preserve order."

"Certainly," said Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of New-York.

"I did not catch the drift of the Senator's remark," said Senator Bradley from the desk.

"I simply wanted to know if you could change two twos for a one," replied the Senator from New-York.

In this undignified atmosphere and with a handful of Senators present public business was dispatched under difficulties.

A number of bills were advanced among them the one introduced by Mr. Miller relating to all-night trains on the elevated railroads, and Mr. Snyder's, providing for the introduction of the bichloride of gold treatment in State prisons.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

A Large Number of Important Measures Receive Executive Approval.

ALBANY, May 3.—Gov. Morton has approved:

Chapter 493—Assemblyman Ainsworth's bill, authorizing camp meeting and other religious associations to appoint special policemen.

Chapter 495—Senator Ahearn's, providing that the bonds to be issued for the erection of the police building in New-York City authorized by Chapter 550 of the Laws of 1892 shall bear 4 per cent. interest.

Chapter 505—Assemblyman Steinberg's, authorizing the sale of certain lands to the Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum of New-York City, which the City of New-York has heretofore conditionally transferred to that institution.

Chapter 510—Assemblyman Ainsworth's, amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to bonds and undertakings.

Chapter 511—Assemblyman Ainsworth's, amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the form of undertakings.

Chapter 513—Assemblyman Rockwell's, amending Section 42 of the railroad law providing that drivers, conductors, motormen, and grippmen shall be examined by the corporation employing them, and shall not be permitted to enter upon their duties until found to be proficient.

Chapter 515—Senator Guy's, providing for the salary of an assistant to the Surrogate of New-York City, to be known as the transfer tax assistant, at a salary of $4,000; also, a transfer tax assistant to the District Attorney of Erie County, at $2,000.

Chapter 516—Assemblyman Blake's, amending the Criminal Code relative to prisoners admitted to bail after arrest.

Chapter 518—Assemblyman Audett's, providing that the ten-hour law shall apply to bakeries and confectionery establishments.

Chapter 519—Assemblyman Hamilton's rapid-transit law amendments for New-York City, which were drafted by the commission.

Chapter 520—Assemblyman Clarkson's bill, amending the law of 1888, providing for improvements in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn.

Chapter 521—Assemblyman Hamilton's, regarding the Burnham-Moffatt claim against New-York City.

Chapter 522—Assemblyman Niles's, changing the boundaries of St. Nicholas Park, which was provided for by the laws of 1894.

Chapter 523—Assemblyman O'Grady's bill, regarding the filing of contracts for the conditional sale of personal property.

Chapter 525—Assemblyman Miller's, for the protection of purchasers of real estate upon sales by order of Surrogates.

Chapter 527—Assemblyman Norton's bill, relating to the jurdiction of a Justice of the Peace in a civil action.

Chapter 528—Senator Guy's, amending the act incorporating the American Home Mission Society.

Chapter 529—Senator Mullin's, regarding the filing of mortgages executed by railroad corporations.

Chapter 530—Senator Parker's, amending Section 3,369 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to condemnation proceedings.

Chapter 531—Assemblyman Wilds's, legitimatizing children whose parents have intermarried after the birth of such children.

Chapter 532—Senator Sullivan's, amending Section 1,030 of the Code of Civil Procedure, by including veterinary surgeons.

Chapter 535—Committee on Finance bill, to protect the inmates of public buildings of State institutions, and to protect such buildings from destruction by fire.

Chapter 537—Assemblyman Houghton's, authorizing the Brooklyn Fire Commissioner to determine the claim of William L. Bailey to be placed upon the pension roll.

Chapter 538—Assemblyman Houghton's, regarding Brooklyn's provisions for celebrating Memorial Day.

Chapter 539—Assemblyman Wieman's, amending the Brooklyn Consolidation act regarding the Building Department.

Chapter 540—Assemblyman Wilds's, exempting the property of the American Fine Arts Society in New-York City from taxation.

Chapter 541—Assemblyman Friday's, to enable the Board of Estimate of the City of Brooklyn to ascertain and determine the deficiency arising in the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Wards, in the City of Brooklyn, by reason of a failure of means to pay claims against and obligations of the said several wards and the several parts or districts thereof, and to provide means for the payment of such claims and obligations.

Chapter 542—Assemblyman F. F. Schulz's, empowering Brooklyn to spend $4,000 to construct a pedestal for a monument to Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren.

Chapter 543—Assemblyman Brush's, amending the charter of the Bedford Dispensary of the City of Brooklyn.

Chapter 544—Senator Higgins's, providing that, in New-York County, court moneys shall be deposited with the Chamberlain, and regarding the duties of Surrogates' clerks.

Chapter 545—Assemblyman Husted's bill, giving the State Railroad Commission power to approve of the construction of street railroads hereafter formed.

Mayor Strong Has the Bill.

ALBANY, May 3.—Senator Collins's bill, which provides that barbers' shops shall be closed on Sundays, except in New-York City and Saratoga, where they may remain open until 1 P. M., on Sunday, passed the Legislature some time ago, and was sent to the Governor. It was afterward recalled by the Governor and sent to the Mayor of New-York City, to see if he approved or disapproved of the exemption of New-York City. The Mayor has not yet returned the bill to the Senate Clerk.

A Place for a Senator's Brother.

York, to succeed Daniel Leahey. The appointed William O'Connor of Little Falls to be one of the Port Wardens of New-York, to succeed Daniel Leahey. The appointment is to take effect July 14. Mr. O'Connor is a brother of Senator O'Connor of Binghamton.

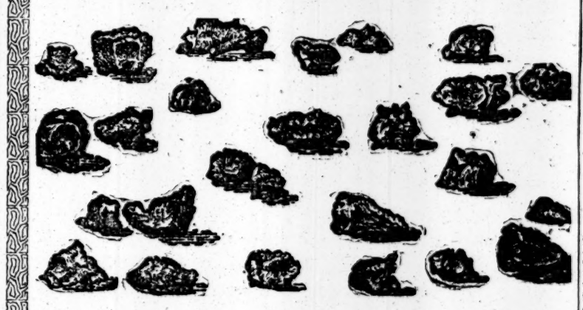
BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Nature's Remedy in Bright's Disease, Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Rheumatism—The Only Known Solvent of Stone in the Bladder—This Water goes by Special Order to Paris for use in These Maladies.

Dr. Thomas H. Buckler, *of Paris (formerly of Baltimore), Suggester of Lithia as a Solvent for Uric Acid, says:*

"Nothing I could say would add to the well-known reputation of the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER I have frequently used it with good results in Uric Acid Diathesis, Rheumatism and Gout, and with this object I have ordered it to Europe, from Coleman & Rogers, of Baltimore. **Lithia is in no form so valuable as where it exists in the Carbonate, the form in which it is found in** BUFFALO LITHIA WATER Nature's mode of solution and division in water which has passed through Lepidolite and Spodumene Mineral formations."

The following plate is from a photograph and represents the exact size and shape of some of the largest specimens of an ounce of calculi discharged by Dr. B. J. Weistling, of Middletown, Pa., under the action of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER preserved by his son, Dr. J. Weir Weistling:—



Dr. William B. Towles, *Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia:*

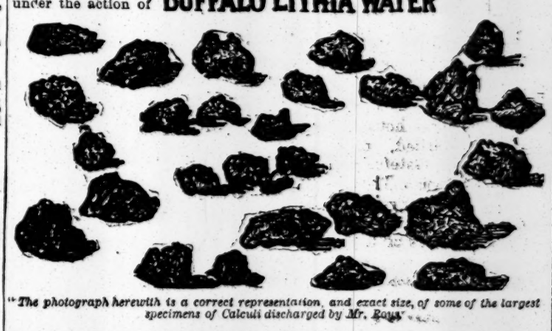
"Buffalo Lithia Springs belong to the Alkaline, or perhaps to the Alkaline-Saline Class, for they have proved far more efficacious in many diseased conditions than any of the simple Alkaline waters.

"I feel no hesitancy whatever in saying that in **Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Stone in the Bladder, and in all Diseases of Uric Acid Diathesis, I know of no remedy at all comparable to it.**

"Its effects are marked in causing a disappearance of **albumen** from the urine. In a single case of **Bright's Disease of the Kidneys,** I witnessed decided beneficial results from its use, and from its action in this case I should have great confidence in it as a remedy in certain stages of this disease.

Case of Mr. R. L. Roys, of Meriden, Conn.

The following plate is from a photograph, which accompanies a report, made by Dr. C. H. Davis, of Meriden, Conn., of the case of Mr. R. L. Roys—**Stone in the Bladder**—to the *New England Medical Monthly* for July, 1890 (see page 496 of that journal), and represents some of the largest specimens of **Dissolved Stone** discharged by Mr. R. under the action of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER



"The photograph herewith is a correct representation, and exact size, of some of the largest specimens of Calculi discharged by Mr. Roys."

Dr. G. Halstead Boyland, *of the Faculty of Paris, and the University of Leipsic, 73 Avenue D'Autin, Paris.*

"In cases of **Bright's Disease,** in which **albumen in the urine reached as high as fifty per cent.,** I have known it, under a course of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER gradually diminish and finally disappear; at the same time other alarming symptoms were relieved and the sufferers restored to health. In **Stone in the Bladder of the Red Lithic Acid and the White Phosphatic Deposit, its solvent power is unmistakable.** In **Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism,** and all diseases of **Uric Acid Diathesis** the best results which I have witnessed from any remedy have been from this Water."

Dr. William A. Hammond, *Washington, D. C., Surgeon-General U. S. Army (retired):*

"I have for some time made use of the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in cases of affections of the nervous system, complicated with **Bright's Disease** of the **Kidneys** or with a **Gouty Diathesis.** The results have been eminently satisfactory, and as a matter of prime importance it is not to be forgotten that the composition of the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is such and the experience of its use so complete, that no doubt exists of **its great power, not only as a solvent for calculi already in the bladder, but of the diseases of such calculi existing in the blood."**

Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, *Prof. of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Medical Dept. of University of N. Y.:*

"For the past four years I have used **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in the treatment of **Chronic Bright's Disease of the Kidneys occurring in gouty and rheumatic subjects, with marked benefit.**

This Water is for sale by druggists generally, or in cases of one dozen half gallon bottles, $5.00 f.o.b. at the Springs. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address.

Springs open for guests from June 15th to October 1st.

THOMAS F. GOODE, Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

PARK & TILFORD, EISNER & MENDELSON CO., ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, NEW YORK CITY, General Agents.

TRYING TO OBSERVE ARBOR DAY

New-York Grammar School Pupils Do What They Can Since There Is No Place for Tree Planting.

In accordance with an act passed by the State Legislature in April, 1888, setting aside the Friday following the first day of May in each year for the observance of Arbor Day, the grammar schools throughout the State appropriately observed the occasion yesterday.

The exercises in most of the city schools consisted of a talk by the Principals explaining the meaning of the day, and the significance of the exercises.

"This," said one of the Principals, "is rather difficult, since the majority of the scholars rarely see a tree outside of the parks."

The act states that the "exercises shall be such as to tend to encourage the planting, protection, and preservation of trees and shrubs, and an acquaintance with the best methods to be adopted to accomplish such results."

With the conditions existing in the city the meaning of the exercises, however, is likely to be lost.

In one of the schools compositions bearing on the subject were read by some of the pupils, a hymn written for the occasion was sung, and one boy recited "Woodman, Spare That Tree."

The tree planting which, in country schools, is the main feature of the exercises, is of course impossible where there are no school yards. It is thought, however, that the papers issued by the Department of Public Instruction treating of familiar trees and plants, and the exercises in general, help to arouse in the pupils some sentiment about natural objects, even though the surroundings are so unfavorable for object lessons.

Brooklyn Pupils Plant Rosebushes.

Arbor Day was generally observed in all the public schools in Brooklyn yesterday, and at each school trees or rosebushes were planted.

In School No. 9, in Sterling Place, Alice Roe read an essay on "Arbor Day, Past and Present." The children planted six elm trees.

The pupils of School No. 6, after their exercises, planted ten rosebushes.

Harlem River Bank Accounts.

Carroll Whittaker of Saugerties, N. Y., appointed by Judge Bookstaver to pass upon the accounts of the receiver of the Harlem River Bank, yesterday adjourned the eharing on an application for an extension of his powers.

Lexow, MacKellar & Wells, (Senator Lexow's law firm,) counsel to the temporary receiver, David B. Sickels, presented a bill for services from May 4, 1894, to March 29, 1895, amounting to $9,000, and disbursements of $1,353.07. To this bill Peter R. Gatens, counsel for the depositors, objected.

The referee was at first inclined yesterday to overrule the objections made by the counsel for the depositors, but later he decided to adjourn the hearing and apply to the court for instructions. Judge Bookstaver's appointment of a Saugerties lawyer to pass upon the receiver's accounts was thought to be a peculiar one at the time it was made, and it will be interesting to see how much he will allow Lexow, MacKellar & Wells for receiving postal cards and doing other equally laborious acts.

J. G. K. Lawrence Ill in Sanford Hall.

J. G. K. Lawrence, President of the Coney Island Jockey Club, is ill at Sanford Hall, Flushing, L. I., a private institution for the treatment of nervous diseases.

Mr. Lawrence was injured last Summer while driving in Morris Park. He went to Europe in November to regain his health, returned in March, and was afterward seriously ill at his residence, 45 East Twenty-fifth Street. He went to Sanford Hall about a month ago.

GEN. F. A. WALKER LECTURES

"The Development of American Nationality Traced Before an Interested Phi Beta Kappa Audience.

Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, delivered an address last evening on "The Development of American Nationality" before the Columbia College Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, in the hall of the Library Building, Columbia College. Every seat in the hall had been taken before Gen. Walker entered the room, at 8:30 o'clock.

Clarence H. Young, President of Delta Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, introduced Seth Low, President of Columbia College, and Mr. Low, in turn, introduced Gen. Walker. He said Gen. Walker represented the highest combination of the thorough scholar and man of affairs.

Gen. Walker said he was going to endeavor to answer the question, "When did we become a nation?" He did not agree, he said, with those who took the extreme view that not until after the termination of the war of the rebellion did the national idea become complete.

"Our nationality," he continued, "was in truth established during the first four decades of our history. At the close of Madison's Administration the various elements had been united into one nation.

"It is very strange that before the war of the Revolution it is impossible to discover any trace of the national idea. The Revolution brought the States together for common resistance, and between 1774 and 1775 began to look toward a union.

"The bonds forged by the war proved weak. There were even signs of a reaction. Tokens were wanting of a patriotic spirit requisite to support the Nation. For awhile it looked as though three distinct alliances were going to be established along the Atlantic coast, that would be likely to quarrel over the possession of Western territory.

"It was not in resistance to the mother country that the true ideas of union were established, but in the debates of 1787 and 1788. It was then that the first genuine seeds of American nationality were sown. The Constitution of 1787 did not establish the Nation, but it established that from which, under favoring circumstances, the Nation might grow. It permitted the experiment of a National Government to be tried. The Constitution declared perpetual union, but the Articles of Confederation declared the same thing, and these were easily thrown aside when the time came. The question as to what would be done in case any State wished to withdraw from the Union was carefully avoided by our forefathers.

"The Federalists favored union not from any true spirit of patriotism, but from purely selfish motives. They favored the Constitution for the sake of securing treaties favorable to trade."

In the personnel of George Washington, Gen. Walker held, was one of the most potent factors for the development of American nationality.

"After much thought I pronounce him the maker of the Nation," he said.

The effect of the judiciary on national growth was next analyzed. The next potent cause of national growth, Gen. Walker found in the acquisition of Louisiana, in which the Constitution was absolutely violated. The growth of great communities in the West, that had not acquired the pride of Statehood, and desired strong government gave further impetus to the national idea.

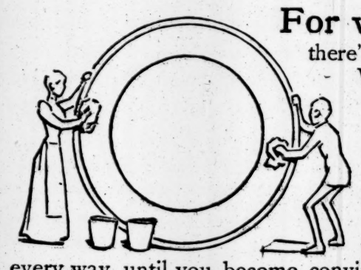
"But the war of 1812 was required to perfect the Union," Gen. Walker said. "There was much in it discreditable to our diplomacy, and to our arms. It was even in some ways ridiculous. Yet in the building of the Nation it was a force of the first order. The saving fact was that the war was under the old Republican Party, that had been the conservator of the more liberal intepretation of the Constitution. It was during this period that the events grew that placed the Nation beyond question."

Gen. Douglass Will Not Talk.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 3.—General Henry Kyd Douglass refused to-day to discuss the rumor that he and Mrs. Nellie Grant-Sartoris were shortly to be married.

"When the rumor was first published a year ago both Mrs. Sartoris and myself denied it," said the General, "and I thought the matter was definitely and finally silenced. I have nothing more to say."

For washing Dishes,



there's nothing like **Pearline.** Why don't you begin the use of it in that way, if you're one of the timid sisters who still think that **Pearline** "eats the clothes?" Then you can soak things in it for a year or two, and test it in every way, until you become convinced that **Pearline** can't do any harm. But it won't eat your dishes, that's sure. It won't clog up the sink pipes, either, as soap does. And that cloudy effect that you've probably noticed on cut glass and china when it's washed with soap—that won't be there if you wash it with **Pearline.**

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 419 JAMES PYLE, New York.

Cuticura

FOR THE **HAIR** and **SKIN**

A warm shampoo with **Cuticura Soap,** and a single application of **Cuticura,** the great Skin Cure, clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and nourish the roots, thus producing Luxuriant Hair, with a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

DEAFNESS

And **HEAD NOISES** relieved by using **Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums,** new scientific invention. They are safe, comfortable, and invisible; have no wire or string attachment. Deafness has been relieved after seventy years' standing. Mr. George H. Wilson, inventor, is in charge of New-York office, and he will take pleasure in explaining and showing the merits of the drums. Write for pamphlet or call. Consultation and examination free. **Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1,122 Broadway, New-York.**

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

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JUST PUBLISHED.

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W. CLARK RUSSELL.

Eleven of the best short stories by the greatest of all writers of sea tales. The fourth of the popular *Twentieth Century Series*, which has made so marked a success.

Volumes previously published:

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ROBERT BARR.

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JOHN MACKIE.

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ROBERT BARR.

No better books can be found than these four to take away to a country house. They are well printed, on good paper, and tastefully bound in convenient size. They are not tiresome metaphysical studies, but spirited, modern stories, told by masters of the art of story-telling.

Tall 16mo, buckram, silver top, each 75 cents.

For sale by all booksellers or sent postpaid.

Frederick A. Stokes Co.
27 & 29 W. 23d St., N. Y. City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

WILLIAM C. PRIME'S NEW BOOK

AMONG THE NORTHERN HILLS. By W. C. Prime, LL. D. 16mo. New-York: Harper Brothers. $1.

There is an old Irish saying that "Far-away fields look green." People whose perspective has grown long with years may thus account for the charm they find in Mr. Prime's essays, which tell in an old-fashioned, delightful way of persons and events belonging to his past. The anecdotes that are sprinkled thick as huckleberries through the pages are selected in the main for the purpose of pointing the moral as well as adorning the tale; and no suspicion of art for art's sake is permitted to pollute the writer's pure intention.

In Pater's essay on style he sums up the constituents of good art, and then speaks of the necessity of adding unto these its devotion to the increase of man's happiness, or the redemption of the oppressed, or "immediately, as with Dante, to the glory of God," for the definition of great art, but Mr. Prime's point of view is somewhat the reverse of this. Given a theatrically colored chromo professing to represent an angel, and fortunate enough in its low estate to please the eyes of a dying child, and Mr. Prime triumphantly demands why it should not be called beautiful art. Because it isn't, would be the natural answer, but such objection as that is waved aside by the assertion, no more dogmatic than most articles of critical faith, that "the measure of beauty is in the mind that receives, and not in any other mind"; that there is "no possibility of foreseeing what in art production we may be led to admire and enjoy by the circumstances and associations into which we are led," and that neither is there "any authority which can tell us what we ought to enjoy," and, as final proof of the catholicity of aesthetic taste, we are told that, "had the child lived, she might have grown to admire the 'Transfiguration' in the Vatican," or even "Turner's blotches of mystery."

We are quite sure that the modern of moderns would not find Mr. Prime's point of view his own, but he might look much further before coming upon such sweet and wholesome faith in the truth at the heart of man, or such tender and penetrating appreciation of the superficiality of doctrinal differences as occur in the half-philosophic, half-ecclesiastical discussion of the pleasant, homely stories which the author has brought together to illustrate problems of the human soul.

One particularly pretty bit of human nature is given in the chapter headed "An Easter Long Ago." The scene is laid in a village somewhat too small to hold its two churches—Episcopal and Presbyterian—without friction. But it came about that a daughter of one of the Elders in the Presbyterian Church fell ill of a fever and was nursed and doctored back to life by a Roman Catholic sister, who, passing through the excitable little town, offered her services in the absence of the only physician. Of course, the child recovered, (or Mr. Prime would not have told the story,) and when the Elder tried to thank the sister, she, according to the habit of her order, accredited what she had done to the God she worshipped, turning her face to the east and making the sign of the cross upon her breast. "Then over him came tumultuously a hundred thoughts—how in old times Christians had prayed, looking eastward because thence comes the light of the world, breaking on its darkness, because there away are Jerusalem and Calvary, and the Olive Mountain, whence He ascended, and because—what mattered it to him the reason now?—God had given him back his child through the faith and work of this woman, and he would thank God, looking eastward, westward, any-wayward, and now and forever hereafter." And, furthermore, in his new heresy he went and picked the flowers from his conservatory and laid their innocent incense upon the communion table of the Presbyterian temple. In such simple ways, and by such simple moralizing, Mr. Prime renews the attempt to gather the sheep into one fold, reconciling their wordy arguments to his, if not to their, complete satisfaction.

CAREFUL CANADIAN STUDIES

THE GREAT DOMINION. Studies of Canada. By George R. Parkin, New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

A series of careful researches made by Mr. George R. Parkin in 1892, 1893, and 1894 are brought together in this volume. The author was wise in limiting his choice of subjects, and he indulges in few generalizations. His endeavor has been to put clearly before his readers what he has seen for himself. He has tried to present what are the significant conditions of Canadian life and to show what are the problems yet awaiting their solution. There are limitations to rapid progress, owing as much as anything else to climatic or geographical conditions; but as to self-reliance of the people and their future success in establishing a new and vast civilization in the far north, there can be no question. It is the temperate tone which Mr. Parkin adopts which should be praised, and in this respect he differs much from the tone of many of our own writers.

The questions involved in the condition and future development of the Dominion of Canada, as far as relates to the United Kingdom, are of vast importance. In these problems are involved matters deeply affecting maritime position, imperial defense and communications, food and coal supply, trade relations, immigration, and many other questions which, from a national point of view, are of the first importance. If the increase of population in the Dominion has not been as rapid as has been supposable at first, within the last quarter of a century, events have been moving very fast.

As to the importance of the Dominion of Canada as a colony, her territory comprises nearly 40 per cent. of the whole empire, and it covers half of the Continent of North America. It spreads from ocean to ocean. It will in time have its own interests, its own aspirations, and how far will they coincide with those entertained in England? The conditions of that part of the Dominion not far from our own lines are well understood by us—but possibly even the Canadians themselves know little of those vast areas of country further north of the present habitable sections. In these arctic spaces there is an abundance of game and fish—and possibly mineral wealth—but the drawback always will be the rigors of the climate. Russia has just such a stretch of cold country under similar useless conditions.

Formerly the Rocky Mountains were the geographical barrier, but the railroad has pierced this section, and so to-day the products from the Pacific side come to the Atlantic seaboard, or vice versa. If it were worth while, between that vast inland sea of Hudson Bay and Lake Superior an easy land or water connection could be made. As to the higher latitudes on the Pacific coast, we know that the temperatures are more temperate than on the same line on the Atlantic side, that there are many good harbors in the Northwestern country, and that the warmer currents of the Pacific keep them open all the year round.

Sooner or later, as Mr. Parkin presages, these northern provinces must contain their millions, who will be for the major part English. The power of assimilation when an English element is present Mr. Parkin explains. Within the last few years 10,000 Icelanders have come to Manitoba. A more honest, industrious, and intelligent set of people could not be found. Proud though they may be of their lineage, they have at once become the best of British subjects.

The author's advice as to the kind of man who is to make his fortune in this new land is excellent. While nothing can prevent the Government's stimulating a policy of immigration, it is rather quality than quantity that should be looked for. He does not believe that the Latin race will ever take kindly to the Northwest. It is the Canadian himself from the East who is best adapted to the far West. The Scandinavian is sure to succeed, and so is the German. The Icelander has done, so far, the best. "No greater mistake ever was made by English parents than to think that a Northwestern life may prove a corrective for tendencies to dissipation." The scamp in England is a useless man in Manitoba.

The chapter on coal in the Northwest is one of vital interest, for on it depends much of the future of the Dominion. The output is increasing every day. If an thracite of the best quality has been only found so far in one locality, that is no reason why other mines may not be discovered. Whether coal will enter into competition with our own mines we do not know.

Mr. Parkin carries his studies to Eastern Canada, to British Columbia, to Southern Canada, to the great fur country, and there are excellent chapters on the trade relations, the labor, education, and political tendencies of Canadians. We can only commend the sensible and practical manner in which the author has treated many important questions.

THE MAY MAGAZINES

—For readers of Harper's the "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc" will still possess the great charm. Indeed, we fancy this will be the case for some time to come, whatever the other features may be. The present number is, nevertheless, strong in other ways. The leading paper, "In Sunny Mississippi," by Julian Ralph, has the value not only of this writer's descriptive gifts, but of an attractive theme. Alfred Parsons contributes "Some Wanderings in Japan," with nineteen illustrations of his own making, and there are papers on "The Museum of the Prado," by Royal Cartirroz, and a narrative of personal experience by Mr. Howells, entitled "True, I Talk of Dreams."

—Prof. Sloane's Napoleon chapters in this month's Century relate to the Italian campaign, ending with the fall of Venice, and will be found as interesting as any yet printed. Harriet Waters Preston's interesting series of papers of travel dealing with places beyond the Adriatic are concluded, and this is matter for regret. Noah Brooks has an account of the close of Lincoln's career, which has much interest. The more one knows that melancholy story the more perhaps will his interest be. Rubinstein as man and musician is considered by Alexander McArthur, and the number closes with "A Chapter of Municipal Folly; The Squandering of New-York's Public Franchises," by A. C. Bernheim.

—The Atlantic's papers are inviting from the titles alone. The art of John La Farge is the subject of one paper and Richard Harding Davis the subject of another. Paul L. Ford writes on Dr. Rush and Washington, Prof McMaster on "The Political Depravity of the Fathers," Bradford Torrey on "A Week on Walden's Ridge," and George Birkbeck Hill continues his autograph talk. The Atlantic still opens with Gilbert Parker's "Seats of the Mighty."

—The Popular Science Monthy continues its timely, fresh, and well varied list of papers. Herbert Spencer, Paul Leroy Beaulieu, and James Sully are present contributors. Benjamin Kidd's "Social Evolution," the function of luxury in economics, and woman as an inventor are among the topics.

—The Forum well maintains its interest and weight. A forcibly-written paper is the opening one on Bismarck by Col. T. A. Dodge, and among the twelve others are many that every reader will find his way through. Among the writers are Frederic Harrison, (whose topic is Anthony Trollope,) Librarian A. R. Spofford, President David Starr Jordan, Prof. R. H. Thurston, President Jacob G. Schurman, who writes of Mr. Balfour's book as a "rebound from agnosticism"; Prof. A. B. Hart, who has for his subject Prof. McMaster's new volume, and Carroll D. Wright.

A Nation of Dyspeptics

Is the term often applied to America. That the title is well deserved, is proven by the many people we meet who "can't eat *rich* food," or rather food in which lard is used—either as shortening or fat. Physicians say that housewives and cooks

Should Use Cottolene

the new vegetable shortening, and a preventive for much of the prevailing Dyspepsia would be found.

Cottolene is a pure, healthful combination of cotton-seed oil and beef suet, put up in tins, of one, three, and five pounds. The genuine has trade-mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

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MACMILLAN & CO.'S BULLETIN

For the week ending May 4, 1895.

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With an appendix containing the undoubted portions of the two chief prophetic writers in a translation.

By the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, M. A., D. D., Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford and formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Canon of Rochester. 8vo, cloth, pp. 448. Price, $7.00.

DICKENS—

NEW VOLUME OF MACMILLAN'S DICKENS.

BLEAK HOUSE.

By Charles Dickens. Edited, with Introduction and Original Preface by Charles Dickens the Younger, with the illustrations by Phiz. A valuable reprint of the text of the first edition. 12mo, cloth, pp. 815. Price, $1.00. (Each novel of the series complete in one volume.)

GOW—MARINE INSURANCE.

A Handbook by William Gow, M. A., (Glasg.,) Ph. D., (Held.,) Underwriter, The Marine Insurance Co., Limited, (Liverpool Branch.) Formerly Secretary Union Marine Insurance Co., Limited; Past Chairman, Liverpool Salvage Association, (Marine.) 12mo, cloth, pp. 401. Price, $1.50.

HASTINGS—AN EXPERIMENT IN ALTRUISM.

By Elizabeth Hastings. 16mo, cloth, pp. 215. Price, 75 cents.

MACLAREN—PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

By Archibald Maclaren. New Edition, re-edited and enlarged by Wallace Maclaren, M. A., Ph. D., of the Oxford University Gymnasium. With four hundred Illustrations drawn from life. 12mo, cloth, pp. 462. Price, $2.60, net.

MACMILLAN'S NOVELISTS LIBRARY NO. 2.

ST. ILARIO. By F. Marion Crawford, author of "Saracinesca," "Don Orsino," &c. 12mo, paper, pp. 434. Price, 50 cents.

SCOTT—ROB ROY.

By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. 8vo, cloth, pp. 176. Price, 40 cents.

MACMILLAN & CO.,
66 Fifth Ave., New-York.

LITERARY NOTES

—Henry B. Fuller's new novel, just issued by the Harpers, "With the Procession," is described as a realistic novel of Chicago life, on the lines of the same author's "Cliff Dwellers." His theme is the upheaval of a sober Chicago commercial family, rich and fossilized, by the ambitions of the younger son and daughter. The way in which the moral and social concepts of the elders are overthrown is set forth elaborately and forcibly.

—The letters from R. L. Stevenson to Sidney Colvin, written in Samoa and to be published early in the Autumn, are described by The Athenaeum as "long journal letters, giving an almost daily account of the writer's life and occupations in his island home during the last five years, and taking a place quite apart in his correspondence." The volume will be published under the title of "The Vailima Letters." Mr. Colvin has been requested by the family and executors to undertake the ultimate biography of his friend, and asks for help "in the shape of reminiscences or correspondence from those friends of Mr. Stevenson with whom he may not be in private communication."

—The new novel by George Moore, entitled "Celibates," will be ready this month from Macmillan & Co.

—Henry Holt & Co. expect in a few days to add to their Buckram Series "Tenement Tales of New-York," by J. W. Sullivan, which they expect the public will find to be an interesting companion to Henry W. Nevinson's "Slum Stories of London," with which the volume will be uniform. They say the author has lived on terms of close intimacy with the New-York poor, and draws a rather brighter and more favorable picture of them than Mr. Nevinson does of humble Londoners. Among Mr. Sullivan's characters are a Russian worker in a sweat shop, an Italian fruit vendor, a French cloakmaker's "figure," some Germans, some Jews, a factory girl from New-Jersey, and a number of Irish men and women.

—Macmillan & Co. begin this month to issue a series called the Miniature Series, one number of which they intend to issue each month. Each issue will be bound in paper and sold at 25 cents. Those announced for the coming year are these: "Shakespeare's England," by William Winter; "The Friendship of Nature," by Mabel Osgood Wright; "A Trip to England," by Goldwin Smith; "From a New-England Hillside," by William Potts; "The Pleasures of Life," by Sir John Lubbock; "Old Shrines and Ivy," by William Winter; "The Choice of Books," by Frederic Harrison; "Gray Days and Gold," by William Winter; "The Aims of Literary Study," by Hiram Corson, LL. D.; "The Novel—What It Is," by F. Marion Crawford, and "Amiel's Journal," translated by Mrs. Humphry Ward.

—A new edition has been called for of the edition of Shakespeare prepared by Dyce. Originally issued in 1857, it has been twice reprinted within the last ten years. The new edition will be brought out in ten volumes.

—A long narrative poem called "A Tale of the Sea," by the late George J. Romanes, will be printed in the May number of Longman's Magazine. It describes an incident that actually occurred.

—The recent sale in London, for nearly $1,500, of the manuscript of Gilbert White's "Selborne" has directed attention to a review of the work written by White's brother at the time it appeared, in which he thought it necessary to make some apology for the fact that a Fellow of Oriel should devote his life to so humble an occupation.

—Señor D. Enrique Dupuy de Lôme, Spanish Minister at Washington, has published a volume of "Estudios sobre el Japon," whereof the Madrid journals write high praise. The work gives geographical and historical information, a review of the country's rapid progress in modern civilization from 1867 to 1894, and observations on the Philippine Islands in view of China's cession of Formosa, a near neighbor of Spain's archipelago.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE PATH IN THE RAVINE. By Edward S. Ellis. 12mo. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE GOSPEL OF ST. JOHN. By J. P. MacLean, Ph. D. 8vo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.

THE TREASURES OF KURIUM. By Ellen M. H. Gates. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

THE ABBE CONSTANTIN. By Ludovic Helévy. Illustrated by Madeleine Lemaire. 18mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

LOS CERRITOS. A ROMANCE OF THE MODERN TIME. By Gertrude Franklin Atherton. 12mo. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

HISTORIC DOUBTS RELATIVE TO NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By Richard Whately, D. D. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

AN OLIO OF VERSE. By Mary Anna Sawtelle and Alice Elizabeth Sawtelle. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

LYRICAL POETRY FROM THE BIBLE. Edited by Ernest Rhys. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER. A Memoir. By T. Douglas Murray and A. Silva White. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $6.

LETTERS OF SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE. Edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge. In two volumes. 8vo. Boston and New-York; Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $6.

UNDER THE MAN-FIG. By M. E. M. Davis. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

ALMAYER'S FOLLY. A Story of an Eastern River. By Joseph Conrad. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

FUERST BISMARCK UND DIE WIEDERERRICHTUNG DES DEUTSCHEN REICHES. Von Max Friedrich. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

WILLIAM LAUD. By William Holden Hutton. 12mo. With Portrait. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

GARDENIER'S READY HELP FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS. By Norman Gardenier. 18mo. Philadelphia: Edward Meeks. $1.

THE ORIGINS OF INVENTION. A Study of Industry Among Primitive People. By Otis T. Mason. With illustrations. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE COMPANY DOCTOR. An American Story. By Henry Edward Rood. 12mo. New-York: The Merriam Company.

SPENSER'S FAERIE QUEENE. (Book II., Cantos V—VIII.) Edited by Thomas J. Wise. Part V. Illustrated by Walter Crane. Small 4to. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

THE WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON. Collected and Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Vol. V. 1788-1792. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

TWO WOMEN AND A FOOL. By H. C. Chatfield-Taylor. With Pictures by C. D. Gibson. 18mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. $1.50.

TWELFTH REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. Transmitted to the Legislature Jan. 25, 1895. 8vo. Albany: James B. Lynn.

A LITTLE SISTER TO THE WILDERNESS. By Lilian Bell. 18mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

LE CHANT DU CYGNE. Par Georges Ohnet. Edited by Arthur H. Solial. 18mo. New-York: Maynard, Merrill & Co.

ROBERT BLAKE EIN SEESTUCK UND CROMWELL ZWEI. AUSGEWALTE AUFSATZE VON REINHOLD PAULI. Edited by C. W. S. Carser. 18mo. New-York: Maynard, Merrill & Co.

THE SPIRIT OF COOERY. A Popular Treatise on the History, Science, Practice, and Ethical and Medical Import of Culinary Art. With a Dictionary of Culinary Terms. By J. L. W. Thudichum, M. D. 12mo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $2.

HISTORIC DOUBTS AS TO THE EXECUTION OF MARSHAL NEY. With Numerous Illustrations. By James A. Weston. 8vo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $3.

THE ROMANCE OF THE SWORD. A Napoleonic Novel. By Georgie Duval. Translated by May J. Safford. 12mo. New-York: The Merriam Company. $1.50.

HISTORY OF THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, 1824-1894. By Palmer G. Ricketts. 8vo. New-York: John Wiley & Son. $3.

POEMS. By Lionel Johnson. 8vo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.50.

WAYSIDE AND WOODLAND BLOSSOMS. A Pocket Guide to British Wild Flowers for the Country Rambler. By Edward Step. 18mo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $2.50.

CORONA OF THE NANTHALAS. A Romance. By Louis Pendleton. 16mo. New-York: The Merriam Company. 75 cents.

THE LADY AND HER TREE. A Story of Society. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Vortex Company. Paper, 50 cents.

THE BLACK RIDERS AND OTHER LINES. By Stephen Crane. 18mo. 24mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.

SOME GOOD INTENTIONS AND A BLUNDER. By John Oliver Hobbes. Illustrated. 24mo. New-York: The Merriam Company. 40 cents.

IONE. A Tale of Ephesus. By James S. Park. 18mo. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.

A SEAMARK. A Threnody for Robert Louis Stevenson. By Bliss Carman. 24mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. 25 cents.

FRIEDRICH FROEBEL'S PEDAGOGICS OF THE KINDERGARTEN, or His Ideas Concerning the Play and the Playthings of the Child. Translated by Jonphin Jarvis. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

PAUL ST. PAUL. A Son of the People. By Ruby Beryl Kyle. Second edition. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. $1.

BLEAK HOUSE. By Charles Dickens. With Forty Illustrations by "Phiz" and Fac Simile of Wrapper to First Part. With Introduction, &c., by Charles Dickens the Younger. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

THE STORYLAND OF STARS. By Mara L. Pratt. 12mo. New-York: Educational Publishing Company.

PEOPLE AND PLACES HERE AND THERE. Vol. VI.—England. Part. I. By Mara L. Pratt. 12mo. New-York: Educational Publishing Company.

STORIES OF COLONIAL CHILDREN. By Mara L. Pratt. 12mo. New-York: Educational Publishing Company.

A Deaf-Mute Abandoned.

Isidor Bader of 208 Madison Street took to the Madison Street station Thursday afternoon a deaf and dumb boy, seven years old, who had been abandoned. The boy's name is not known. He told the police that on Wednesday morning a man and a woman rented a room from him. They went away the same day, leaving the little mute behind. In the evening, Bader says, he received a letter, written in Hebrew, to the effect that the boy's mother was dead, and that his father was unable to provide for him. The boy is now on Randall's Island.

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ETHICS FOR LONG ISLAND

WOMEN OF ALL CLUBS ASSEMBLE AT JAMAICA TO LEARN.

Organize and Listen to Addresses—A Tribute to Mrs. Anna C. Field and to "Grandmother" Sorosis.

JAMAICA, L. I., May 3.—"It was for ethical knowledge, not for a mess of pottage, that our first mother sold her heavenly birthright," said Mrs. Andrew J. Perry at the big gathering of women here this morning. A hundred and more of the "first mother's" daughters were banding themselves together and concentrating their efforts to obtain this same ethical knowledge.

It was the first council of Long Island woman's clubs and societies which opened in the Town Hall at 9:30 A. M. A permanent organization was formed with the following officers: President—Miss Caroline Hicks of Flushing; Secretary—Mrs. Berry of Bensonhurst; Treasurer—Mrs. Kirby of Jamaica; Executive Committee—Mrs. Ritch, Port Jefferson; Mrs. Annie Mott, Port Washington; Mrs. Davis, Port Washington League; Mrs. Kirby, Jamaica; Mrs. Willetts, Roslyn; Mrs. Parsons, Hempstead; Mrs. Sherwood, Brooklyn; Mrs. Field, Brooklyn Woman's Club.

A great variety of interests were represented by the women present, but all had come for the acquirement of the ethical knowledge about which Mrs. Perry spoke.

On the Committee of Arrangements for the day were Mrs. Field of the Brooklyn Woman's Club; Mrs. Margaret Berry, Bensonhurst Club; Mrs. C. C. Parsons, Hempstead Club; Mrs. Charles Kirby, Jamaica Club; Mrs. Ritch, Port Jefferson Club; Mrs. Walter Cornwell, Port Washington Club; Mrs. Jannes Davis, Port Washington League; Miss Annie Willetts, Roslyn Club, and Miss Caroline Hicks, Flushing Club.

The invitations sent out to the different clubs were accepted in all but a very few instances. Among those represented were the Brooklyn Woman's Club, the next oldest club to Sorosis in the country; the Cambridge, Civitas, Urban, Long Island Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, Winter Club of New-Utrecht, Brooklyn Heights Seminary Club, Kosmos, Packer Associate Alumnae and Brevoort Alumnae Associations, Adelphi Alumnae, Brooklyn Vassar Aid, and the Pratt Alumnae.

Miss Hicks presided at the morning session and Mrs. Truman J. Backus, President of the Brooklyn Woman's Club, in the afternoon.

Among the prominent guests were Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, the recently-elected President of the National Council and of the King's Daughters; Mrs. "Jennie June" Croly, the founder of Sorosis, who is called the mother of women's clubs; Mme. Hanna Koranay, the picturesque Syrian who is now making her home in New-York, and Mme. Magnusson, the Icelandic delegate to the World's Fair.

Mrs. Anna C. Field was present as a member and worker. Mrs. Field is a Friend, who has been interested in all women's movements for many years. She was a friend of Lucretia Mott, and one of the earliest speakers upon woman suffrage in Brooklyn.

Miss Hicks made the address of welcome to the delegates, in the course of which she said:

"A wreath of honor we will lay to-day at the feet of our mother, the Brooklyn Woman's Club, and its beloved founder, Mrs. Anna C. Field, who has worked so widely and so well for Long Island women. All Long Island clubs have received their inspiration and incentive from the Brooklyn Woman's Club. But we must go back a generation in club life, and give a deeper honor to our grandmother, Sorosis, and its notable founder, Mrs. Croly."

Mrs. Backus made the opening address in the afternoon, referring to the many women who have advanced the cause of education for women.

"The club movement of the present time," she said, "was one stage in a well-ordered evolution."

Mrs. Mariana Chapman compared the fainting Evalina of the past with the erect, fearless girl of to-day, filled with enthusiasm. Mrs. Anderson J. Perry spoke on the benefit of political study for women; Mrs. Dickinson on "Organization for Women"; Mrs. Cornelia K. Hood, a graduate of the Law School of the University of the City of New-York, on "Women and Law"; Mrs. Croly upon "State Federation"; Mrs. James Scrimgeour, President of the Brooklyn Woman's Health Protective Association, on "Civic Pride," and Mrs. Horatio C. King, Regent of the Long Island Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, on "Women and Patriotism."

CONTESTS OVER BAYONNE'S ELECTION

City Attorney Benny Refuses to Surrender His Office.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., May 3.—Legal contests have begun in Bayonne over the election of John C. Bouton, City Treasurer and Thomas F. Noonan, Jr., Attorney for the Council.

City Attorney James Benny refuses to surrender, having been elected by resolution one year ago for three years. He certiorared the proceedings before Mayor Seymour approved the election of Lawyer Noonan, and cannot be removed until the courts decide.

Treasurer Roberson was elected last Spring, no term being stated, although his term is said to have expired.

Roberson is a Republican, and Benny a Prohibitionist. Noonan and Bouton are active Democrats.

Matilda Herreman Held.

The examination in the case of Matilda Herreman, the Lexow witness, which was begun Wednesday, on the charge of maliciously breaking a pane of glass in her sister's store window, at 141 West Third Street, was continued yesterday afternoon before Justice Taintor, in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Mrs. Herreman's statement that she would bring witnesses to show that she had not broken the window was not substantiated, and Justice Taintor held her in $300 for trial in Special Sessions. She will be tried before Justice Hogan and two other Justices. Justice Hogan is the Police Justice upon whom the woman cast reflections during her testimony before the Lexow committee.

A RAID BY HALF-BREEDS

They Capture Arms and Powder at St. John, N. D.

FURTHER TROUBLE IS NOW FEARED

The Indians Refuse to Submit to Arrest—Settlers Are Seeking Safety in Flight—Cause of the Outbreak.

ST. JOHN, N. D., May 3.—Half-breeds encamped near St. John last night and raided the town. They looted the hardware store of Town Trader Brooks, securing 10 guns, 2 revolvers, 100 loaded shells, 3 kegs of powder, and a large quantity of shot. There were sixty in the party.

The half-breeds have sent their children across the Manitoba line, and their encampment at Langan's place is reported to be in a strong state of defense. There are 400 half-breeds and Indians in camp at Langan, led by the worst element of the half-breeds.

Little Thunder is as intemperate in his speeches as ever. Several families of settlers at and near St. John went south to Rolla this morning for protection. The excitement here is intense and serious trouble is now apparently certain.

Marshal Cronan, with his posse of fifteen Deputies, arrived here at 11 A. M., but there was not a half-breed in sight then.

Major Ralph Hall, Indian Agent at Fort Totten, arrived at Church's Ferry yesterday and accompanies the posse. He thinks he can keep the Turtle Mountain Reservation Indians quiet, leaving the Deputies to cope with the Canadian Indians and half-breeds.

The posse will try to arrest the Iangrins and Dameraux half-breeds, who are wanted for cutting Government timber. The Deputies do not expect to be able to make the arrests without the aid of troops.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day sent the following telegram to Major Ralph Hall, United States Indian Agent at Rolla, N. D.:

"By direction of the President you are advised to confer with Red Thunder and others, and say to them that the Marshal is acting under process of the court, and such process must not be resisted, if the parties against whom the process is issued desire to avoid the interposition of troops and forces of the United States."

The Assistant Commissioner to-day received a telegram from Major Hall, who states that the Indians, as a whole, have no interest in this trouble, and are peaceably inclined. Little Shell and about twenty followers, (who are thought to be cutting timber for sale,) are the only ones interested, but the others, Major Hall believes, will keep them quiet. Major Hall adds that he is trying to hold all the Indians on the reservation, and to keep them away from St. John, the scene of the trouble.

There appears to be no reason for the action of these Indians in selling timber, as Congress made an appropriation for them, to be available upon the demand of the agent. Over $2,000 worth of provisions have been purchased for them out of this appropriation, and $4,000 has been used in buying field seeds. This was done in February last, and all purchases have been delivered to them.

Capt. Bottineau, counsel at Washington for the Turtle Mountain Indians, received several telegrams from the Indians this morning. One, from Red Thunder, stated that United States Deputy Marshals were at the St. John to arrest some Indians, and that if they attempted it there would surely be bloodshed. Cap. Bottineau visited the Department of the Interior to see what action would be taken in the matter, and was informed by the officials that they saw no necessity for taking any steps at this time. Capt. Bottineau, accompanied by a member of the Indian Rights Association, then went to the White House to lay the matter before the President.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator William B. Allison of Iowa is at the Holland.

—Col. John F. Head, United States Army, is at the Gilsey.

—Congressman Charles F. Crisp of Georgia is at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse is at the Windsor.

—State Senator Clarence Lexow and Assemblyman George R. Malby are at the Metropole.

—Speaker Hamilton Fish and State Senators F. D. Kilburn and C. W. Stapleton are at the Murray Hill.

—Baron Saurma Jeltsch, lately German Ambassador at Washington, and Frau Rosa Sucher of Berlin, are at the Cambridge.

—Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, ex-Gov. Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, ex-Senator Patrick Walsh of Georgia, Count Wickenburg of Germany, and ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth of Louisiana, are at the Fifth Avenue.

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LONG ISLAND'S SUMMER SETTLEMENT

Extensive Preparations Going On at the Great South Beach.

BABYLON, L. I., May 3.—The headquarters of the University Extension movement on the Great South Beach, opposite here, will open on July 1, and everything promises toward a most successful season at the new Summer Settlement.

Scores of mechanics will be at work in a few days erecting an arcade, in which will be situated all the business houses and a number of cottages for persons who will reside there during the season.

The Post Office Building has just been completed, and mails are regularly received there daily. The Postmaster is G. Buchanan Burr, who is also Superintendent and General Manager of the grounds. The latter's daughter, Miss Carrie Burr, has been appointed Deputy Postmistress.

An immense wharf, nearly 500 feet long, has just been completed, and several thousand feet of board walks leading to the surf, the Summer cottages, schools, &c., will be erected soon.

A $50,000 modern hotel will be erected on the grounds later in the season. An art school is one of the latest features that has been arranged.

Among those who will lecture at the resort this Summer are Mrs. Annie M. Spruce, Saratoga Springs; Prof. Burt G. Wild, M. D., Cornell University; Prof. William C. Laroton, Adelpha Academy; Mrs. Jessie K. Curtis, Syracuse; Prof. Irving P. Bishop, Buffalo Normal School; Prof. Robert G. Moore, Colgate University; Charles Sprague Smith, M. A, New-York; Prof. Frederick W. Spaus, Drexel Institute, and Louis F. Post, New-York.

This Fire Was Accidental.

Fire Marshal Mitchel said yesterday that he was satisfied that the origin of the fire at 100 West Eighty-eighth Street Wednesday night was purely accidental. James Foley, the janitor of the building, he believed, accidentally caused the fire.

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$20,000

will be paid in twelve cash prizes for the best twelve stories. The money will be divided as follows:

First Prize	$10,000
Second Prize	3,000
Third Prize	1,500
Fourth Prize	1,000
Fifth Prize	800
Two Prizes of $600 each	1,200
Five Prizes of $500 each	2,500
Making a total of	$20,000

The first prize will be paid for the story adjudged to be the best, the second prize for the story adjudged the next best, the third prize for the story adjudged to be the third in merit, the fourth prize for the fourth in merit, the fifth prize for the fifth in merit; two prizes of $600 each and five prizes of $500 each, thus making the total of twelve prizes in $20,000

$10,000

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All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

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Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AEBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—La Perichole.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Derby Mascot. Matinée.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—D'Arville. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr. Matinée, 2:00.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:00.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture—The Passion Play. Matinée, 3:00—Rome.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:30.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:30—Liberty Hall. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father. Matinée, 2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Captain Paul. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Matinée—Beau Brummell.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Two Orphans. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Devil's Deputy. Matinée, 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs. Matinée, 2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures. Matinée, 2:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:00.
STAR, Broadway-18th St—8:15—Cavalleria and First Act Traviata. Matinée—Faust.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	49	61	6 P. M.	66	56
6 A. M.	47	59	9 P. M.	59	53
9 A. M.	56	66	11 P. M.	61	52
12 M.	66	71	12 P. M.	61	52
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 13, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

NICARAGUA AND BI-JINGOISM.

The Nicaraguan incident is in a fair way to be closed. So far as the little Central American republic was concerned it was never of any great importance to the rest of the world. She had behaved very recklessly toward citizens and officials of other Governments, including those of the United States, and she had behaved outrageously toward officials of Great Britain. There was no trouble found in settling the grievance of the United States, but as to that of Great Britain Nicaragua would listen to no reason. After proper investigation the British Government, finding that its honor had been seriously offended, required a money indemnity and other reparation. Nicaragua refused to comply, and England occupied the little port of Corinto with a small armed force. Then the Minister of Salvador intervened, promised that Nicaragua should pay the sum required within a fortnight, and guaranteed the payment if the British forces shall be withdrawn. Mr. Bayard cables from London that if this agreement is accepted by Nicaragua the marines will be withdrawn from Corinto and the war ships from the harbor. All this, as we have said, is in itself of no interest to the rest of the world. What is of interest is the course of a part of the American press and some politicians and a part of the British press, the writers for which have done their little best to involve the United States in a difficulty with Great Britain.

On this side of the ocean the fuss made has been purely political. It has reflected no real public opinion, because there was none to reflect. The great body of the American people have gone about their business with entire confidence that their Government would do its full duty and no more. They saw no evidence that Great Britain was exceeding its rights or had any intention of permanently occupying Central American territory, and they knew that if that Government manifested any such intention our own Government would assert the rights of the United States and maintain them without any prompting from the public. A certain number of fluent newspaper writers and of "uncommonly anxious" politicians were howling against our Government for not resenting an imaginary wrong and defending a purely mythical right, but their howling only meant that they were Republicans who wanted the offices now held by Democrats, or, as in the case of Senator Morgan, that they were disappointed and spiteful enemies of the Administration. The "manifestations" in the Legislatures of New-York and Connecticut had the same significance.

On the other side of the water there has been a good deal of similar silliness, and we are sorry to say that it has been indulged in by some journals of real standing, not usually influenced by hasty passion or acting on defective or wrong information. The most conspicuous instance is The London Economist, which we have been compelled to set right in this matter. But for the most part the apparent excitement has existed in such offices as those of The London Globe and The St. James's Gazette, which do not seriously express or create public opinion. The Globe, for instance, now that the incident is closed, remarks: "Another and more powerful State has been taught a useful lesson. The American Republic assumes the post of arbiter in all disputes between the smaller States and Europe, and, what is more important, it shows a disposition to interfere in those disputes, which is as objectionable as it is unasked for." This is conspicuously inexact, and if the writer had taken the trouble to read the proceedings of the House of Commons he would have known, by the statement of the Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that the "American Republic" had steadily maintained a course exactly the opposite of the one attributed to it.

The same journal adds: "England has never played the part of a bully and never will; but she must be careful to see that her good nature is not too much imposed upon." This sort of talk produces weariness, and weariness makes the nerves more irritable. Sensible people in this country who do not care a rap for the frothy talk of the jingoes are sometimes restrained from denouncing it by impatience with this impudent conceit in the British press. If England "has never played the part of a bully" there have been notable instances all over the globe where she has been a bully and no playing of a part was required, nothing but the frank manifestation of natural tendencies. Unquestionably her conduct has improved of late years, because other powers have developed interests that have induced them to watch the English policy more closely. Unquestionably also there is to the English national character a deep foundation of rude justice, but that her manners are bullying is a commonplace of history. Only within the last year Mr. Kidd has explained to the world that the excessive altruism of his nation makes it a natural destroyer of weaker peoples.

By the interplay of the influences of these shallow minds on both sides, through what we venture to call bi-jingoism, there is a certain risk to the good relations of the two nations which all right-minded people should do what they can to diminish. In our own country reasonable and patriotic citizens should especially discourage the vaporing about the "Monroe doctrine" in every little quarrel incurred by one of our weaker neighbors. We should not tolerate the notion that the United States have any interest in or responsibility for those States when they fail to observe the duties imposed by international law, because we have enormous interests—far greater than all the States south of us conjoined can have—in maintaining the authority of international law. The rights protected by that law can only be claimed by us when we respect them in others. We cannot try to save Nicaragua or any other State from the consequences of violation of international law without weakening our own rights under it. The United States are a member of the great family of nations, with common equal rights and corresponding duties. It is our highest interest as well as our obligation to use our influence always and everywhere for the performance of this latter and the preservation of the former.

TROLLEY MANSLAUGHTER.

The Grand Jury of Kings County has indicted one of the trolley companies in Brooklyn for manslaughter. The trial will be watched with curiosity. There is no doubt in the public mind, and little in the minds of careful observers, that the Brooklyn trolley companies have slaughtered men, women, and especially children by the score, and that the larger number of the lives thus taken could have been saved if the managers of the companies had really wished to save them. No one, we suppose, questions that if the families of shareholders in these companies were the only persons exposed, or the persons chiefly exposed, to death from the cars, mortality from this source would practically have been avoided. But as it is not practicable to enforce this motive for life saving on the trolley cars, some other must be found.

Fear of indictment and fine, we hardly think, will work. Slaughtering men and manslaughter are different things. One is a fact; the other is a legal and technical definition of a crime which it is very hard to prove in the way that will secure the penalty.

In any case, it is only a matter of money. Trolley companies cannot be put in the electric chair—a fact which some soft-hearted and hard-headed people regret. They can only be fined, and it would pay them to expend a hundred thousand dollars to avoid payment of a five-thousand-dollar fine, because the latter would be a precedent.

If the law could be changed so that parties injured or killed (or their heirs) by a trolley car could summarily collect heavy damages, unless the company could show affirmatively that the victim had been violating the law at the time of the injury or killing, we suspect that the number of "accidents" on the trolley lines would greatly diminish.

THE MAYOR AND THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Mayor has called for the resignation of Police Commissioners Kerwin and Murray, to take effect on Monday, and at the same time states that he has not decided what to do with the pending Commission bill. After the hearing of last Wednesday it ought not to take him long to make up his mind whether "the city" accepts the bill. The replacing of the two Republican Commissioners and Mr. Martin, whose term has expired, with the three men whom it is the expressed intention of the Mayor to appoint, would not be affected whether the new bill was to become a law or the law was to stand as it is now. In either case the commission would be nominally bi-partisan.

The Mayor's action and such intimations as he has given out would seem to indicate an intention not to accept the bill now in his hands, but not with any decided expectation that it will fail to become a law. It has been intimated that the ground of his objection, if he withhold acceptance from the bill, will be the provisions regarding civil service examinations in the Police Department. That is a sound objection in itself, but it will hardly do for the Mayor to imply that the measure will be made acceptable by a change in those provisions, for the strongest ground of opposition on the part of "the city" is the bi-partisan commission feature. If we cannot have real reform by taking the Election Bureau from the department and then putting it under a single responsible head, let us not have the sanction of law given to the pernicious bi-partisan business.

The duty of the Mayor is simply not to accept this bill for the city, because it has been made plain that the city does not want it. The responsibility of forcing it upon us should be left to the Legislature and the Governor. Party considerations should not affect the Mayor's action, whatever the politicians may demand or whatever they may do. That is not his business. He is pledged to act upon the non-partisan principle, which is grossly violated in this bill. It will be something to be rid of Kerwin and Murray and Martin, who took special pains yesterday to demonstrate their unfitness to remain in office and to justify the opinion that they ought to have been removed weeks ago. Their conduct illustrated the effect of bi-partisanship in the hands of politicians and showed what we may expect in the future, even though Mr. Strong's own appointees should prove to be above that kind of behavior. If we cannot have reform now, we can wait, but the Mayor should not put obstacles in the way of getting it hereafter.

INGRAIN CARPETS EXPORTED.

Our manufacturers began, in the fiscal year ending on June 30 last, to export moquette carpets to England and to sell them profitably in open competition there with the carpets of English makers. Because of these sales, the exports of carpets, which amounted to only 18,631 yards in 1893, and the annual average of which for the seven years preceding had been only 11,151 yards, were increased last year to 287,188 yards, valued at $250,006, or 87 cents per yard.

American manufacturers have recently begun to export the cheaper kind of carpets called ingrains. We quote the following from The Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review for the current month:

"The surprising revelation is made that American ingrain carpets are being exported to Great Britain, Europe, and the Levant; in fact, shipments have been made from Philadelphia for several months past. The project was first broached to foreign houses by Mr. Milton Harley during his trip abroad about a year ago. Mr. Harley interested one of the largest English shipping houses and proved that he could sell them certain grades of ingrain carpets cheaper than the English or Scotch manufacturers. The first shipment to England was made in October last, and the result was satisfactory enough to cause several other shipments since, but in no great volume and of the cheaper grades of ingrain only. Mr. Harley created great amazement among English merchants when he first offered to sell them ingrains, one very prominent merchant saying, after listening to his proposition: 'You're a bold Yankee to come over here to sell us stuff.' Mr. Harley's reply was: 'I'm selling the goods cheaper than you can buy them here, and to a good merchant it should make no difference where they are made.' The Englishman proved to be a good merchant, for on being convinced that Mr. Harley's statement was correct he placed an order.

"To a Review reporter Mr. Harley said: 'We have made a connection in England that places us in a position to sell cheap ingrains to the world. We can sell to the European Continental countries, as well as to Great Britain, to Australia, and South America, but we are doing it all through an English house. We have shipped some ingrains to Constantinople and to Copenhagen, and expect to send some to South America.'"

We have no desire to exaggerate the importance of these export sales. The goods in question are of the cheaper qualities, and the quantity shipped, we presume, has not been very large. But the fact that American ingrain carpets of any quality can be and have been exported to England and to countries heretofore supplied by England, and sold there profitably in commercial quantities, is something which should not be overlooked by those who watch the course of industry and trade in this country and are familiar with the arguments and assertions of the followers of McKinley.

Our Republican friends complain about the "low duties" of the new tariff. But while our manufacturers sell moquette carpets in England, without the aid of any duty, our new tariff imposes a duty of 40 per cent. on the moquette carpets of England, to protect makers here against the sale of such English carpets in this country. And there is a duty of 30 per cent. to prevent the importation from England of such ingrain carpets as Philadelphia manufacturers are now selling in England, Constantinople, Copenhagen, and Australia, where the English manufacturer cannot meet their prices when the products of both go into the market on even terms, so far as protective duties are concerned. Still, we are told that the duties of the new tariff on carpets are too low.

FRAUDULENT PENSIONS MAKE THE DEFICIT.

The United States Treasury deficit for the month of April was $8,704,854. For the same month the pension payments were $11,986,083.

The deficit for the ten months of the fiscal year, up to April 30, was $45,247,006. In these ten months $118,280,394 was paid out for pensions.

The fraudulent pensions make the deficit. If only honest and deserving pensioners were on the rolls there would have been no deficit either in April or in the ten months of the fiscal year.

We pay $140,000,000 a year in pensions. Half that amount would suffice if the rolls were purged of the names of the frauds and the undeserving.

WHEREIN IS IT BETTER?

Supporters of the Sanger Ballot bill, who profess to be encouraged by the "large vote," exactly one in four, in favor of their measure in the Assembly, propose to keep up the fight against the only bill there is any chance of getting, which had a vote of 98 to 5 in the Assembly on its final passage. This is simply foolish.

They say the Sanger bill has been changed so that a straight ticket can be voted by a single mark in a circle at the top. That destroys one of their principal arguments in its behalf, that it made independent voting as easy as straight voting, and also one of their principal arguments against the other bill, that this single mark could be surreptitiously made by a dishonest election officer so as to invalidate a ballot.

They say that letting two persons of opposite parties, selected by Election Inspectors, accompany physically disabled voters and voters taking the oath of illiteracy into the booth would violate the secrecy of the ballot and make the law unconstitutional. Their own bill would let two election officers themselves accompany the physically disabled, and a person of the voter's own choice prepare written pasters for the illiterate. There is as much violation of secrecy in writing votes for one or more candidates to be stuck on a ballot by the voter as in marking a printed ballot for him. The difference is one of degree.

Moreover, every written paster on a ballot would be practically a label of the ballot by the person who wrote the paster, and would identify the whole ballot as that of the voter for whom the paster was written. If we are going to be fanatical in our arguments, we should apply them fairly. In respect of secrecy or of purity, we cannot see the smallest superiority in the Sanger ballot over the other as amended. If we are to assume that election officers are necessarily criminals, and, though of different parties, will act in collusion to commit felonies, and that the appointed watchers are sure to be blind or idiots, why, then, we may as well give up trying to legislate for honest elections. For our part, we do not believe that either of these devices for the "independent illiterate" is either necessary or desirable.

CUBAN "BELLIGERENCY."

Assemblyman Pavey of the Eleventh District, whom The Times has found opportunity to commend for intelligent and independent speech and action upon measures in which this city is deeply interested, would have been wiser if he had refrained from undertaking to instruct the President and the Secretary of State to "insure to the citizens and soldiers of Cuba the rights of belligerents under the rules of modern warfare."

The State Department at Washington has been constrained, in consequence of the large number of applications sent to it for information about the Monroe doctrine, to print its answer, for which an altogether unexpected demand has developed. While it has never been considered one of the functions of the State Department to instruct everybody in international law, and it would be a hopeless task for it to undertake to affect the judgment of a determined political opponent by quoting law and precedent, it would have saved Assemblyman Pavey some of the mortification he ought to feel when he knows more about the law touching belligerency, if Secretary Gresham could have directed his attention to the policy and traditions that have governed the United States in their relations with that part of the world that acknowledges such a rule as international law.

If there was a state of war in Cuba, admitted by Spain; if there was a de facto insurgent Government, established somewhere in Cuba, and apparently sustained by a body of citizens and supported by organized soldiery maintaining war and not merely occasional conflicts; and the insurgents were in possession of a part of Cuba and had demonstrated their ability to hold it and to employ vessels at sea and soldiers on shore according to the rules and customs of war, the President of the United States might, if consideration of the preceding history of the contending parties and of the magnitude and completeness of the political and military organizations and preparations on each side inclined him to do so, recognize the belligerent rights of the "Cuban patriots."

The Assembly of New-York, which did not know that Mr. Pavey was innocently ridiculous, and which should have dropped his silly resolutions into the legislative waste-basket, instead of sending them to the Senate, should not comfort itself by assuming that disapproval of Mr. Pavey's attempt to instruct the President is prompted by Democratic partisanship. The present Administration at Washington is merely following the rules and precedents laid down by Webster, Cass, Clay, and others, and adhered to and reasserted by such Republicans as Grant, Seward, and Fish. The next Administration, be it Democratic or Republican, will keep right on in the same course.

A premature, unseasonable, and impetuous recognition of the belligerent rights of the "citizens and soldiers of Cuba" would be a gratuitous and unfriendly act to a nation with which we are on terms of amity. It is inconceivable that Mr. Pavey believed that the Administration of Mr. Cleveland, or any other Administration, even at the request of the Senate and Assembly of the Empire State, would adopt and act upon a suggestion that would entitle it to the derision of all civilized nations.

Generally speaking, it is a good rule for State Legislatures to refrain from instructing the National Executive or Congress. State Legislatures are apt to know a great many things about National affairs that are not so.

ATHLETICS AND DISCIPLINE.

It seems that an athletic club, in an excess of local patriotism, bestowed an odious and injurious gift upon the man-of-war named after this metropolis. This testimonial took the not unnatural form of a set of gymnastic apparatus for the use of the crew of the New-York. But the crew complains that it is used as an instrument of oppression. They have been so outraged that a considerable number of them, who are now ashore, proclaim their purpose of overstaying their liberty to the verge of desertion and submitting to the punishment therefor rather than to submit themselves again to the oppressor.

It seems that the crew amused themselves with the athletic apparatus until the ship was sent upon active service in Brazilian waters, and enjoyed the gift. Afterward promiscuous boxing and fencing were held to be injurious to discipline, and it was ordained that the gymnastic apparatus should not be used except in the discretion of the executive officer. The executive officer of the New-York, being seemingly a cheerful martinet, took the ground that all work and no play made Jack a dull boy, and that Jack should play, whether he liked it or not. More than that, he declared that Jack should come on deck to play when it was his watch below. This order it is which has excited Jack to the point of overstaying his leave and to the verge of mutiny.

On the whole, the sympathies of a feeling heart must go out to Jack and against the martinet. Jack says, with much plausibility, that the gymnastic apparatus is not provided for by his Uncle Samuel, nor its use prescribed in regulations; that this particular gymnastic apparatus was presented to him to be used at his will and for his pleasure, and that it is a refinement of cruelty to convert what was meant for his enjoyment into a means of making his life a burden to him and depriving him of the scanty leisure of the first dog-watch. The martinet says that "athletic exercise is not for pleasure, but for physical development," and he proposes to develop the seamen of the New-York physically, whether they like it or not, with the apparatus provided for their amusement.

In the first place, it is commonly supposed that man-of-war's men get all the exercise their health really needs in the line of duty. In the second place, it is a well-known trait in the nature of man, and especially of sailor-man, not to find pleasure in what is imposed as a duty. The schoolmaster in "Vice Versa," it will be remembered, devised a game which all the boys acutely loathed, but which he nevertheless made them play, in what was supposed to be their time of recreation, and supervised their playing with a minatory eye to detect any failure in enthusiasm. The executive officer of the New-York must be related to that pedagogue. There used to be, according to Marryat and other authorities, a naval order calling "all hands to skylark." But it is a mockery of skylarking to make men execute evolutions with dumbbells and Indian clubs when they desire sleep or yarn-spinning. It seems that the Secretary of the Navy might properly interfere to check the zeal of the martinet of the New-York.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson was a little severe, and perhaps unduly so, in charging the Yale students with degeneracy, because, as amateur actors, they devote their time to nonsensical farces instead of high comedy. The boys probably make this selection because they know that in the one case they are often very amusing indeed, while in the other they would of a certainty be extremely tiresome. Serious dramatic art, when attempted by people who are not serious dramatic artists, even in embryo, is a most gruesome spectacle, and more or less demoralizing to the public as well. With less ambition, the amateur will still be laughed at, but, being safe from ridicule, can better preserve a real dignity than if he attempted a hopeless task.

Among the theories which have been formed to account for the recent fires in west side flat houses is one that ascribes the setting of them to a madman. There is probably nothing in it, and yet certain facts, when considered in connection with these mysterious events, point directly at pyromania as their explanation. The residents of flats are forced to think much about fires. Their apartments are always too hot or too cold, and in neither case are protests or entreaties addressed to a janitor, of any avail. And it is especially at this season of the year, when the steam for which tenants pay is turned off, not because it is no longer needed, but because to let the furnaces go out saves the landlord a little money and his deputy some work, that the subject becomes an obsession which might well unbalance a weak-minded victim of wrong and tyranny. What could be more natural than for such an unfortunate to go about starting fires in basements?

As one New-Jersey official after another goes before the Senatorial investigators at Trenton and calmly reveals his particular method of robbing the State, it becomes more and more difficult for a disinterested observer to prevent his righteous indignation from turning, first into amazement, and then to something not much different from amused interest. Theft, across the Hudson, seems, to be so absurdly easy, and the use of public funds as private property so universal, that the standards of morality by which men in more civilized communities are judged, cease to be applicable. Travelers in Japan are at first greatly shocked to find that the family bathtub is often placed—and used—in the front yard, and that the Japanese are disposed to regard clothes as a covering whose use or disuse is almost wholly dependent upon the state of the weather. Strangers soon decide, however, that all this is quite harmless. Being "a custom of the country," it has no moral bearing one way or the other. So in the case of Mr. Henry C. Kelsey, New-Jersey's Secretary of State. Anywhere else such employment of money that did not belong to him as he made would be a crime of the most contemptible sort, and yet his expressions of surprise that it should be made the ground of reprehension appear to be quite sincere. Perhaps they are.

MR. FAIRCHILD FOR ITS CHAIRMAN

State Democracy Plan to Have Him Succeed Mr. Grace.

Unless the present plans of the leaders of the New-York State Democracy are upset, the Executive Committee will meet at its headquarters, on East Twenty-third Street, next Tuesday night, and elect ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild Chairman of the Executive Committee, to succeed ex-Mayor William R. Grace, who resigned on account of ill health.

The committee will also elect ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner Vice Chairman, to succed Col. Robert Grier Monroe. While it is not settled yet, Col. Monroe may be made Chairman of the County Committee, the place now held by Mr. Fairchild.

The selection of Mr. Fairchild to succeed Mr. Grace will surprise a good many members of the organization, who did not believe that the ex-Mayor and the ex-Secretary agreed on matters of organization management.

Ex-Mayor Grace is still confined to his room, and has not yet been able to see the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee to act upon his retirement.

Faure Imitates Louis-Philippe.

From The London Spectator.

M. Félix Faure, the President of the French Republic, is making a kind of progress through Normandy, and pouring out little speeches everywhere. Their tone is markedly different from that of all previous Presidents. M. Faure is evidently anxious to show that he is not a great person, but only a bon bourgeois visiting his friends, and chatting to them in the least conventional, not to say trivial way. He says something pleasant to everybody, as any good-natured tradesman would, telling the officers of the "Australia," for instance—the vessel sent by the British Government to pay him honor at Havre—that he had a daily report sent him as to Queen Victoria's health at Cannes. His attitude, in fact, is precisely that of the Citizen-King, Louis-Philippe. He is said to be exceedingly popular, and he subscribes to everything; but whether France is prepared to be won in that way is perhaps doubtful. At least her history would suggest that she preferred chiefs less undistinguishable from the middle-class crowd.

Photographed Out of Focus.

From The London World.

Under the pretext of a conscientious realism it has become the common practice of latter-day writers to devote their exclusive attention to the drains and dustbins of humanity, and then, with supreme effrontery, to claim credit for the brave, beautiful, and emancipating character of their labors. Their accuracy of detail may be photographic, but the result is comparable to a photograph in which one feature or limb is preposterously out of focus. And, as a matter of fact, it often happens that this vaunted accuracy entirely fails to satisfy the touchstone of science.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF BARNARD COLLEGE

Entertainment to Raise Funds for the Ella Weed Scholarship.

The amateur theatricals for the benefit of the Ella Weed Scholarship, Barnard College, attracted a large audience to Berkeley Lyceum last evening.

The programme was divided into two parts. The first was a comedietta in one scene, entitled "The Nettle," written by Ernest Warren, and very cleverly acted by G. Gordon Cleather and Miss Alice Cleather, recently under the management of Charles Frohman.

Then came a drama in two acts, entitled "Meg's Diversion," written by H. T. Craven. The cast was as follows:

Jeremy Crow, a Devonshire farmer.....
Mr. Robert Lee Morrell
Ashley Merton, Esq., of the Hall.....
Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell
Jasper Pidgeon, a village carpenter.....
Mr. G. Gordon Cleather
Roland Pidgeon, his brother.....
Mr. John P. Nicholas
Eytem, an Exeter lawyer.....
Mr. Walker Marcus Dennett
Margaret, daughter of Crow...Miss Alice Cleather
Cornelia, daughter of Crow...Miss May Widdleton
Mrs. Netwell, of the Grange, widow.....
Miss Louise Laidlaw

In the audience were a great many Barnard students. Among the patrons and patronesses were Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Miss Anne Brown, Mrs. Frederick Brown, Miss Helen D. Brown, Mrs. W. C. Brownell, Miss Callendar, Miss Mabel Clark, Miss Elsie Clews, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. W. P. Douglas, Miss Mabel Dwight, Miss De Forest, Mrs. John W. Harper, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Mrs. W. J. Le Moyne, Mrs. Liggett, L. J. B. Lincoln, Mrs. Longstreet, Mrs. W. B. Lockwood, Mrs. Seth Low, Hamilton W. Mabie, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Edward L. Parris, the Rev. Newton Perkins, Mrs. George A. Plimpton, Miss Florence Pullman, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Arthur Randolph, Mrs. Charles Havens Royce, Mrs. F. Le Roy Satterlee, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Miss Emily James Smith, Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mrs. W. B. Wood, Miss Catherine Dunham, and Mrs. M. Abby Wright.

SPENT THE DAY WITH GOV. M'KINLEY

A Boston Editor's Visit to Columbus Sets the Politicians Talking.

COLUMBUS, May 3.—Politicians here manifested interest to-day in the visit of Francis M. Stanwood, a nephew of James G. Blaine and a Boston editor, to Gov. McKinley. Mr. Stanwood spent most of the day with the Governor.

Before leaving for the East this evening he said his visit had no political significance, but he admitted that he had discussed the political situation in the Nation with Gov. McKinley. The Governor said to him that trade and money would be the important issues in the next national campaign. A tariff that would fully protect American labor would be demanded by the people. The question with the Republican Party would be how best and quickest to restore business confidence. The plain people might be relied upon to elect a Republican President who would do this.

The Governor said to Mr. Stanwood that he had no organization to secure the Presidential nomination, and Mr. Stanwood added: "He does not seem to be troubling himself about it."

The fact that Mr. Stanwood comes from Reed's own territory has set politicians' tongues going here.

PROMINENT DEMOCRATS VISIT THIS CITY

Not Here, It Is Thought, on Any Especial Political Business.

Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson of Michigan has been in town for the last two days. He is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Speaker Crisp of the House of Representatives arrived in the city last evening, and is also at the Hoffman House.

Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland has been at the Fifth Avenue for a day or two, and Senator Patrick Walsh of Georgia arrived at that hotel late last night.

The presence of these Democrats in the city at the same time of course gave rise to rumors of conferences, but they did not get together last night. It is, of course, possible that if some of these gentlemen meet party affairs will be discussed in a general way, but it is not understood that they are here by prearrangement or on political business.

Only two of them, Gen. Dickinson and Senator Gorman, are connected with the Democratic National Committee, but their visits have no bearing on each other.

ART NOTES.

The many friends of Fred Yates, the artist, left in San Francisco when he went to London, some ten years ago, will be glad to hear that he is prospering in his new home. The Sketch recently published an admirable full-page reproduction of his portrait of Mrs. Mandeville, which has attracted much attention in London, and prints this note on the artist:

"Mr. Frederic Yates, who painted the portrait of Mrs. Mandeville, reproduced this week, is an artist who studied in Paris, at the studio of M. Bonnat, whose technique and method he closely follows. He has established himself at 29 Maddox Street, and his works are now yearly seen at the Royal Academy, New Gallery, New English Art Club, and other exhibitions."

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A portrait of Major Gen. Joseph Hooker, painted by J. Harvey Young, has been presented to the town of Hadley, the birthplace of the famous soldier. It is the gift of the Third Army Corps.

***

Boston is enjoying several exhibitions of artists' work. At the St. Botolph Club there are paintings by Edwin A. Abbey. Water colors by Rhoda Holmes Nicholls may be seen at the Arundell Club; flowers in great variety, daintily painted by Mrs. F. E. Sweet, are at the Unity Art Club, and John J. Enneking, at his studio, shows many excellent paintings.

***

Paul Mantz, one of the leading art writers and critics of France, has just died in Paris at the age of seventy-four. He contributed to the foremost art journals of France. His three greatest contributions to the literature of art were the monograph on Holbein, Watteau, and Boucher.

***

The death of M. Jean Portaels, the Director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Brussels, was unexpected. Although a man well along in years, he was apparently in excellent health up to the hour of his death. He did much for his country's art. Under his direction the Academy ceased to be a school where every student was expected to hold himself in reserve and bend to uniform and unyielding methods. Far from representing individual tendencies, he studied them, and endeavored to develop and encourage them by his counsel. He was principally a painter of genre subjects, and was a skillful draughtsman and a good colorist. He was represented by one canvas in Jackson Park; it was entitled "Mother and Child, Morocco."

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"It is sad," says a London correspondent in The Philadelphia Daily Evening Telegraph, "to watch the decay of old institutions, but there is no doubt

MARTINEZ CAMPOS ANGRY

His Officers Are Incompetent and the Soldiers Are Worse.

INSURGENTS GAINING POPULARITY

A Rigorous Press Censorship Prevents Only Slightly Dissemination of News Unfavorable to Spain.

[From The Staff Correspondent of The United Press.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 26.—Martinez Campos, at the conference with his Generals outside this port, on April 22, gave them some very plain talk.

He learned then, for the first time, that Maceo, whom the authorities had proclaimed dead in the woods near Guantanamo, is now at the head of 1,000 or 2,000 insurgents near Songo, a small town seven leagues from here. He also learned that Maximo Gomez, whom the Spaniards most dread, had escaped through the line sent to hem him in when he landed, ten days ago, and that he is now well on his way toward the Province of Puerto Principe, where, it is expected, there will be a general rising of Cubans upon his arrival, thus spreading the revolution outside the eastern district.

Campos ordered Gen. Salcedo, commander of the First Division, to go in pursuit of Maceo at once with all the troops he could spare from guard duty in this vicinity, and to remain out until he captured him. Gen. Campos then decided to go to Puerto Principe himself, and endeavor to keep the residents there in check and head off Gomez. Campos proceeds on the Villaverde, stopping to put new energy into his Generals at Guantanamo, Baracoa, Gibara, and Nuevitas as he passes those ports.

Gen. Salcedo gathered up the only troops available, the 1,000 which came from Spain on the Montevideo, and who had only one day's rest after their voyage. They are the best-looking lot that has arrived, and are the best uniformed. They camped under the Custom House shed on the wharf while here, and for cleanliness they compared unfavorably with the Italians who load garbage scows in New-York. At the barracks here and at other points visited by the United Press correspondent absolutely no sanitary arrangements could be found, and the habits of the men were most filthy.

Under these conditions, in this climate, there can be no doubt that thousands of these unfortunate lads, pressed into service by the Spanish monarchy, will die like cattle this Summer. The men, or boys, for the average age is under twenty, are densely ignorant, are unaccustomed to the climate, and are compelled to march in the heat of the sun through a very rough country, and, added to all this, the troops practically have no commissary department.

At Baracoa the United Press correspondent saw 200 men who had marched there from Santiago through the mountains, and had been three days without food. They had been on the island only two weeks, but had the appearance of having passed through a Crimean campaign.

Gen. Campos now realizes that he has a serious task before him, and his calls upon Spain for more troops indicate that he has only one plan; that is, to spare neither officers nor men, but to push troops into the country from the north and from the south, capture the chiefs, if possible, and crush out the rebellion before Cubans in other parts of the island screw up their courage to the fighting point. With the materials at hand, an empty treasury at his back, and the methods in vogue in the Spanish Army to follow, the outcome is by no means certain.

Campos has been here ten days now, and the only Government victory that has been scored was the repulse of a mad charge of mounted insurgents by twenty Spanish soldiers in the fort at Dos Caminos. In the other trifling engagements that have taken place, and in the fight at Ramon Jaguas the Spanish have been worsted with loss of officers, men, and quantities of ammunition. News of these encounters is rigorously suppressed by the Government.

Cable matter to the States now passes through the hands of two censors, one here, and one at Havana. Only matter favorable to the Government is permitted to be wired or published. Illustrated papers on the island have been suppressed. With all these precautions the Cubans get the news, and late reports from the interior have given new hope to the Cubans who are in full sympathy, but do not take the field and fight. A few insurgent victories will send many white Cubans out to join the bands now largely composed of blacks.

The authorities make no effort to prevent communication between the Cubans in the field and those in the cities and on plantations. Couriers precede every movement of troops. Even the very men who fight one day enter towns and cities the next, leaving their arms behind. They come in for news, provisions, and even war material.

They talk freely with American correspondents, but their accounts of what is going on in the interior are not to be relied upon. All of this takes place under the eyes of the Spanish officials, but it does not appear to interest them. In other parts of the island, where all is quiet, the authorities are more strict than at this place, which is the hotbed of the rebellion.

J. FRANK CLARK.

More Spanish Troops to Cuba.

HAVANA, May 3.—The transport steamer Antonio Lopez has arrived at Santiago de Cuba from Spain with 934 regular troops. The Governor General sailed yesterday at 4 P. M. for Cienfuegos and Manzanillo.

CABINET CRISIS IN HUNGARY.

Banffy Adversely Criticised Agliardi, Whom the Pope Approves.

VIENNA, May 3.—The Hungarian Premier, Baron Banffy, has precipitated another Cabinet crisis by denouncing in the Hungarian lower house Archbishop Agliardi's tour of agitation against the ecclesiastical bills. Yesterday the Politische Correspondenz contained this semi-official statement:

"Count Kalnoky does not sanction Baron Banffy's attack upon Archbishop Agliardi. Baron Banffy appears to be unacquainted with the nature of the Archbishop's speeches, as well as with the rules of diplomatic usage."

This sharp rebuke has caused keen excitement in Buda-Pesth. Most Hungarian politicians regard Banffy's retirement as likely. The Premier will come to Vienna tomorrow. He is expected to resign his office.

The Emperor's action upon his resignation, probably, will be influenced strongly by the difficulty of finding a successor without turning to Dr. Wekerle, the last Premier, for assistance.

ROME, May 3.—The Pope has expressed his entire approval of the conduct of Archbishop Agliardi, Papal Nuncio to Austria, whose attitude upon the Hungarian Ecclesiastical bills was denounced in the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament on May Day by Premier Banffy.

No protest against Agliardi's action in opposing the religious bills has been made by Austria.

FESTIVITIES OF BALTIC CANAL.

Appropriation for Expenses at Kiel Passed by the Reichstag.

BERLIN, May 3.—In the Reichstag today the bill demanding 1,700,000 marks for the expenses of the festivities at Kiel on the occasion of the opening of the Baltic Sea Canal passed its first and second reading. The only objections to the bill were made by the Socialist Deputies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—The State Department has received from Baron Saurma-Jeltsch, late German Ambassador in Washington, who recently presented his letter of recall, a copy of the provisional programme of the festivities to be held on the occasion of the opening of the Northern Baltic Ship Canal.

The ceremonies will begin June 19, with a banquet in the evening at the City Hall in Hamburg, to be followed at 9 P. M. by festivities in the basin of the Alster. June 20 the great fleet from all parts of the world will set sail at 3 A. M., and pass through Braunsbuttel Sluice, arriving at Holtenau about 2 o'clock P. M. At 5 o'clock that afternon a reception will be given by Emperor William on board the royal yacht Hohenzollern, and in the evening a ball will take place at the Naval Academy.

The festivities at Holtenau will begin at 11 A. M. on June 21. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon there will be a naval parade, and in the evening a banquet at Kiel. Naval manoeuvres on June 22 will close the ceremonies, and on that day the fleet will take its departure.

ENGINEERS OF THE BOUZEY DAM

Their Responsibility for the Disaster Is Demonstrated.

LONDON, May 3.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says regarding the recent bursting of the Bouzey dam:

"There is no longer any doubt that the disaster was due to the incapacity of the State engineers. The dam was composed of various kinds of stone, some friable and others much affected by the frost. The cement also was bad.

"The dam began to bulge in 1885, and the guard reported it to be in a bad state in 1893, but he was rebuked and sent elsewhere, and nothing was done.

The water had long poured through the fissures in jets ten yards long. Some engineers had long spoken of the condition of the dam as most dangerous. The pressure also was far greater than the rules of engineering allow."

AMERICAN SAILORS SET FREE.

Steamship Julia Carries Spanish Troops to Manzanillo.

[From the Staff Correspondent of The United Press.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 3.—The American sailors, Belton and Richelieu, who were arrested on suspicion of complicity with the insurgents, and at Consul Hyatt's instance were released on parole, were set free unconditionally to-day, and are now at liberty to leave the island.

Fuentes, the Cuban reporter for a New-York newspaper, who was arrested in Guantanamo, is in a serious predicament. The Spanish officials are convinced that he has aided the insurgents in various ways, especially by informing them of the movements of Government troops. They decline, however, to say what proofs they have of his guilt.

The steamship Julia left Puerto Rico for Manzanillo to-day with a battalion of Spanish troops.

ILLNESS OF DUKE OF ORLEANS.

Aosta and Princess Helene Are to be Married Early in June.

LONDON, May 3.—The Princesses Hélène and Isabel, sisters of the Duke of Orleans, sailed to-day from Southampton for Lisoon, whence they will hasten to Seville. Their brother's condition is unchanged.

The Duke of Aosta, Princess Hélène's betrothed, accompanied them to the steamship, and returned to London this evening. It is expected that the marriage will take place at Stowe House early in June.

Alarm About Sir William Harcourt.

LONDON, May 3.—The Central News lobby correspondent says there is not the smallest foundation for the alarmist interpretation put upon Sir William Harcourt's remark that he addressed the House on finance probably for the last time. A Cabinet Minister told the correspondent that Sir William's words had been hastily assumed to mean much, while, in fact, they amounted to little.

Wilde's Bail to be Fixed To-day.

LONDON, May 3.—The United Press learns that Baron Pollock, one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, heard in his private chambers in the High Court this afternoon the application of counsel to admit Wilde to bail. Judge Pollock agreed to accept bail, and will read the depositions this evening and fix the amount to-morrow.

Madagascar Campaign Suspended.

LONDON, May 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that in consequence of the floods in Madagascar, the difficulties of transportation by reason of the rough country, and the insufficiency of troops, the French campaign against the Hovas has been temporarily suspended.

An Audacious Motion in the Commons.

LONDON, May 3.—Alpheus Cleophas Morton introduced in the House of Commons this evening a motion to cut off the annual appropriation of £10,000 received by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Edinburgh. The motion was rejected by a vote of 193 to 72.

Death of the Earl of Pembroke.

LONDON, May 3.—George Robert Charles Herbert, thirteenth Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, died at Nauheim, Hesse, this morning. He was born in 1850, and was Under Secretary for War in 1874-5.

Illness of the Countess of Kimberley.

LONDON, May 3.—The Countess of Kimberley, who has been ill for some time, is sinking rapidly, and the members of her family have been summoned to her bedside.

Afghans Must Surrender Umra Khan.

CALCUTTA, May 3.—The Afghan authorities have ordered Umra Khan, who was captured in Afghanistan, to be turned over to the authorities of Great Britain.

Franz Joseph Will Go to Laibach.

VIENNA, May 3.—Emperor Franz Joseph will go to Laibach May 7 to see what steps have been taken to relieve the families left homeless by the recent earthquakes.

Italy's Parliamentary Election.

ROME, May 3.—The date of the general Parliamentary election has been fixed as May 26.

TWO BODIES FOUND IN NEWTOWN CREEK

Taken to Long Island City, Where They Cannot Be Identified.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., May 3.—The crew of the tugboat Vigilant found the bodies of two men floating in Newtown Creek this morning. The bodies were brought to the Morgue in this city.

On one of the bodies was found a card of F. P. Morris, proprietor of the restaurant in the Long Island Railroad station here. On the back of the card was written "J. F. Thomson, 185 Franklin Street, Brooklyn."

The Brooklyn police were notified, and a son of the supposed dead man visited the Morgue. He first looked at the card, and identified the writing as his own, but the dead man was not his father. He said his father was employed on boats in Erie Basin, and left home on Wednesday, and must have given the card to some one.

The dead man had a gold ring on the third finger of his left hand. He was about thirty-five years old.

There was nothing found on the other body.

Cannot Purchase Any Property.

There was a meeting of the Board of Street Opening yesterday in the Mayor's office. A crowd of annexed district citizens was present. The Mayor said he was sorry for them, but as there was no quorum present he would adjourn the meeting and put off the consideration of the business to the next regular meeting two weeks hence.

At the opening of the meeting an opinion was received from the Corporation Counsel stating that the board had power to begin proceedings for the condemnation of property, but that it could not purchase any. This was called forth by the petition presented at the last meeting by School Commissioner Strauss, asking the board to purchase the property near College Place, where the cars ran through the tunnel, and open it as a street. After the opinion had been filed the petition was refused.

Condition of Brooklyn Institutions.

The Kings County Grand Jury visited the public institutions on April 24 and found them in good condition. They recommend that a bathroom for the use of the inmates of the jail should be provided at once.

The jury found that the butter at the almshouse was unfit for use and that the bread was sour.

Sheriff Buttling was referred to as follows in the presentment:

"We further desire to express our approval of the action of Sheriff William J. Buttling in separating the juvenile offenders under his charge in Raymond Street Jail from the adults and placing them in the care of matrons, and we also wish to commend the admirable condition of that institution under his management."

CORINTO STILL INVESTED

Agreement Obtained by Salvador's Minister Will Be Ratified.

BRITAIN'S OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

An Absurd Report that the United States Government Gave Bond for Indemnity Published in London.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Little significance is attached to the official announcement in London that the British Government has not yet given orders to Admiral Stephenson to withdraw from Corinto, and that matters remain in statu quo, so far as Great Britain is concerned.

It is expected they will so remain for a day or two, until Nicaragua shall have had time to perfect the arrangements for the payment of the smart money.

This will probably be done through the same bank in London, through which Nicaragua pays the interest on its foreign loan negotiated with Great Britain in 1886.

Cable dispatches have been constantly passing since last night between the Nicaragua Minister in Washington and his Government in Mangua, and no doubt is entertained that Nicaragua, in due time, will ratify the agreement entered into on her behalf at her request by the Salvadorean Minister.

The statement published in a London newspaper that the United States have agreed to guarantee a bond for the payment of the indemnity is of course nonsensical, so far as the United States Government is concerned.

The United States Government, without the action of Congress, would have no power to do anything of the kind. Probably the statement was intended to apply to the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company.

LONDON, May 3.—The following is the text of the official note communicated by the Foreign Office to the United Press:

"As the result of the Salvadorean Minister's communication to Lord Kimberley, her Majesty's Government have agreed that, if the Nicaraguan Government will address a note to the British Admiral at Corinto, accepting the terms laid down in the ultimatum and undertaking, under the guarantee of the Republic of Salvador, that the indemnity of £15,000 shall be paid in London within a fortnight, the British squadron in the meantime shall withdraw from Nicaraguan waters."

The Morning Post will publish to-morrow an interview with Chrisanto Medina, the Salvadorean Minister, regarding England's trouble with Nicaragua. As to his own experience in representing the republic, he said:

"Lord Kimberley was always perfectly firm in his attitude. In my interviews with him and others in the Foreign Office. found my representations always treated with consideration, attention, and courtesy.

"Lord Kimberley's attitude throughout has been one of anxiety to avoid any conflict with the Central American republics, but her Majesty's Ministers having considered it necessary to make a firm stand, all my efforts to move them have been unsuccessful.

AMERICAN INTERESTS SECURE.

Navy Department Comment on English Forts, Depots, and Stations.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The mere rumor of strife is sometimes justification for a demonstration of force at the scene of threatened disorder. The presence of foreign war ships whose sole mission is the protection of the foreign interests has in times past accomplished much in preserving peace and stifling war. There are sufficient United States vessels in the Atlantic to meet any uprising in Nicaragua.

At least two ships, the Atlanta and the Montgomery, will have reached Greytown, a port convenient to the scene of any commotion in Eastern Nicaragua, and especially in the Mosquito country, before any trouble is likely to occur. This is assuming that natives will take advantage of the condition of affairs to raise rebellion, a form of war which is most common and most to be feared in Central and South American countries.

It is expected that Capt. Cromwell, who will have charge of the naval force in Nicaragua, will observe the attitude of the people closely and will be ready to act should there be signs of an uprising.

Should the situation become threatening on account of the action of the Managua officials regarding the Mosquito State or the Zelaya Department, it is certain that Minister Baker would be instructed to return to Managua from Costa Rica, where he has been since the present difficulty arose.

A recent action of the English Government has given the Navy Department people something to talk about. It appears that not long ago the British Naval Station at Barbados was transferred to St. Lucia, and that the station at Kingston has been strengthened by materially adding to the fortifications.

Both of these places are comparatively near the Nicaraguan coast, the further one being little more than 1,000 miles distant. They are commanding positions and well equipped supply depots, and would be of immense value to England in any altercation with the Central American countries or with any other power over Spanish America. The action of the English in establishing forts adjacent to the Nicaragua Canal is regarded as ominous by some observers.

Little is known of the Kingston station. The naval intelligence office contains only the information that a formidable depot is situated there.

NO HOPE OF FOREIGN AID FOR SILVER

Senator Daniel Thinks There Will Be No International Conference.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 3.—United States Senator Daniel of Virginia, who came here to deliver a lecture, was asked about the proposed international monetary conference, of which he is a member. Mr. Daniel said that, in his opinion, it was extremely doubtful that the conference would ever be held. He had nothing on which to base this belief, except that no move had been made in the last three months to help the conference along, and he believed it had been allowed quietly to drop.

Even if the conference should be held, the Senator thought it would not result in an international agreement on the silver question. England, he said, was strongly unfavorable and the same gold element controlled the other monarchial countries. France was the only country he considered to be favorable to an extended use of silver.

The conference, if held, however, would be a good thing, because it would add knowledge to the silver question.

Talk of a Rabid Silverite.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 3.—Forty Democratic members of the Legislature met in secret conference last night and adopted a resolution requesting the State Central Committee to call a convention not later than Aug. 1 to consider the financial question. Gov. Stone made a speech to the conference, in the course of which he said: "There never was a gold Democrat in Missouri till President Cleveland convened Congress in extra session in 1893, and I hope to God there never will be one again."

What the Rev. Dr. Ramsay Said.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Allow me to ask for two corrections in your issue of April 30 last concerning the meeting of the New-York Presbytery. Your statement that the Rev. Dr. Ramsay told me he had passed through a Gethsemane is short of what I did say in that meeting. The Rev. Dr. Ramsay publicly told his congregation at our communion service last June that "he had lately been passing through a Gethsemane himself, alone." That is what I reiterated. And as to what I retracted willingly was any seeming personal reflections upon Dr. Ramsay's character in the request for an investigating committee to visit and examine into the general affairs of the Harlem Presbyterian Church. CHARLES E. COCHRANE.

247 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, May 3, 1895.

FELL DEAD AFTER HIS SPEECH

Edward Burrough, Road Commissioner of New-Jersey, Died at a Reunion of Veterans.

TRENTON, N. J. May 3.—Edward Burrough, State Road Commissioner and a prominent man in agricultural circles, fell dead this afternoon after delivering a patriotic speech to the veterans of the Twenty-third New-Jersey Volunteers, who were holding their annual reunion on Gen. E. Burd Grubb's lawn, at Edgewater Park. The cause of death was brain exhaustion. The reunion was abruptly brought to a close.

Mr. Burrough's address was prophetic of his death, for he began with the expression of the thought that it would be the last opportunity he would have of saying a few tender words to old comrades in arms.

Mr. Burrough was not a member of the "Grubb Chickens," as the regiment which met to-day was named during the war, but was an invited guest and one of the orators selected. He was a war veteran and was a member of the Grand Army.

Gen. Grubb brings in reunion each year several hundred of his game fighters. Since their number has been depleted he has had them bring their wives and daughters, and there were upward of 200 persons present to-day. The collation had been served. It was at the regular business meeting that Edward Burrough delivered his ten-minute oration. He was followed by Gen. Grubb, who had said only a few words when Mr. Burrough gave a faint cry and fell. Dr. Franklin Gauntt, Surgeon of the Second New-Jersey Brigade, was on the lawn. When he reached the platform Mr. Burrough was dead. The doctor said that the cause of death was brain exhaustion.

The body was removed to the house. Mrs. Grubb assumed the responsibility of notifying Mrs. Burrough, who was at her home in Merchantville. She did not wait for a train, but drove there.

Edward Burrough was for nine years the President of the State Board of Agriculture and recently resigned because of his pressing duties as State Road Commissioner. He was an authority on stone roads, and was freely quoted in the United States and Europe. He had supervision of the building of all stone roads in the State, where State aid was given.

He was Commissioner of the World's Fair at New-Orleans and Chicago, and traveled through Europe studying the various systems of road building. He was President of the New-Jersey Forestry Association and the State Road Improvement Association, and was for two terms the County Clerk of Camden County. He was a well-known speaker at agricultural and Grange gatherings. He was born in Camden County and was about sixty years old.

WORK OF REDISTRICTING BEGUN

The Aldermanic Committee Meets with Some Difficulties.

The Committee on County Affairs of the Board of Aldermen met last night at the house of Alderman Hall's father-in-law, 42 East Fifty-seventh Street, and began the work of dividing the city into thirty-five Assembly districts, as provided by the Reapportionment act.

Aldermen Olcott, Hall, Oatley, and Ware, and Clerk Ten Eyck were present.

Alderman Olcott had with him a map on which the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards were divided into two Assembly districts.

"The Democrats up there," said Clerk Ten Eyck, "say that those wards are entitled to three Assemblymen, instead of two."

The committee, Mr. Olcott said, did not know just what to do in the case. Mr. Olcott also said that it had not yet decided on public hearings as to the districts.

"I suppose people will make suggestions," added Mr. Olcott, "that it will be impossible to follow."

The committee was provided with the vote for Governor and the last two elections. It experienced considerable difficulty in following the provisions of the act, which declare that the Assembly districts or the Senate districts should not vary more than the population of an election district.

Alderman Olcott said that there would be several meetings of the committee before it would be ready to report to the board in June.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BILL

Hearing Before the Mayor—Mr. Fuller's Objection to the Measure.

There was a public hearing in the Mayor' office yesterday afternoon of the School Teachers' Retirement bill, which provides that female teachers after thirty years of service and male teachers after thirty-five years of service can be retired on a two-thirds vote of the Board of Education, provided they prove that they are mentally and physically incapacitated.

There was no answer to the call for persons to speak on the bill, but when the opposition was called Lawson N. Fuller responded. He gave it as his opinion that thirty or thirty-five years of service should be sufficient to retire the teachers on their own request, without the proof of disability of the two-thirds vote of the board.

He pointed out that in the case of female teachers the existing conditions were particularly hard, as they had deducted from their salaries each day that they were absent, no matter from what cause.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST AUCTIONEERS

It Is Said Some Were Banded with Merchants in Fraudulent Schemes.

Complaints have reached the Mayor's office against a dozen auctioneers working in collusion with merchants who were anxious to defraud their creditors. Their names were not given out, and as their licenses expire June 1 there may be no investigation, and the Mayor may content himself with declining to renew the licenses.

It is alleged that where small merchants found themselves hard up they sold their stocks to auctioneers, who in turn sold them at considerable profit to themselves, and left the wholesalers, who were the creditors, without anything to levy upon.

A wholesale shoe house in Philadelphia is said to have detected several auctioneers in this city in this sort of business by means of decoy letters. It may be that an investigation will be demanded by other auctioneers.

PREPARING TO SUE GREENHUT AND MORRIS

President Rice of the Whisky Trust Is Holding Conferences in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 3.—President S. M. Rice of the Dsitilling and Cattle Feeding Company, and Nathan Bijur, general counsel for the Reorganization Committee, arrived here from New-York this afternoon. They are here to consult their Chicago attorneys relative to a suit to be filed against Greenhut and Morris, within the next two or three days.

Mr. Rice will go to Peoria to look into the affairs of the company.

The master in chancery of the United States Court has made a preliminary statement showing that $1,089,276 worth of claims have been filed against the company. The attorneys of the trust term most of the claims as "fake," and say that only about $800,000 of them are legitimate and collectable.

No Cable Mail Cars Yet.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson called on Superintendent Jackson of the Railroad Mail Service yesterday. Mr. Neilson said that it would be some time before any negotiations for running postal cars on the cable railroads in this city could be completed. The postal authorities are waiting for the Third Avenue Cable Company to join with the Metropolitan Traction Company in the scheme to run mail cars on the surface roads, and there are legal complications in the way which prevent any immediate accomplishment of the project.

A Decision on the Fair Wills To-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Judge Slack will decide to-morrow which of the Fair wills is to be admitted to probate.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shamokin, Penn., May 3.—Fire this morning destroyed the factory of the Shamokin Cracker Company, causing a loss of $15,000, on which there is an insurance of $5,000.

Opening of the Sandy Hook Route.

The Sandy Hook route of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will open for the season on Monday, May 13.

Boats will leave New-York at 10:15 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., arriving at New-York 9:30 A. M., 2:45 P. M.

Additional boats will be placed in service on May 27.—Adv.

TO PAY THE ARCHITECTS' PRIZES

Mayor Approves the Bill Respecting Municipal Building Awards.

When the last Legislature decided that the proposed new Municipal Building could not be built in the City Hall Park, it practically wiped out everything connected with the Municipal Building Commission except the existence of the commission itself.

Under the old law plans for a new Municipal Building in the City Hall Park had been advertised for, and 134 were sent in. Under this law also, the six best plans recommended by the committee of architects which was employed by the commission were to receive prizes—the first $7,000 and the other five $2,000 each.

The examiners made their report on the six best plans to the commission, but, in view of the controversy over the site, the envelopes containing the names of the architects were never opened, and no award of prizes was made. The plans are still in the custody of the Controller. Yesterday Mayor Strong approved the bill recently passed by both branches of the Legislature, enabling the Board of Estimate to pay the prizes.

MARRIED.

ADAM—BRINSMADE.—On Tuesday, April 30, at the "Church on the Heights," Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Eleanore, daughter of the late James Beebee Brinsmade, and the Rev. J. Douglas Adam, pastor of the Church on the Heights.

STANTON—DODD.—On April 30, at noon, in Calvary Baptist Church, by Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Miss Annie May Dodd of New-York to Mr. Charles Henry Stanton of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BERNHEIMER.—On Wednesday, May 1, 1895, Jacques A., son of the late Isaac and Isabella Arnold Bernheimer, in the 48th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 22 East 57th St., on Sunday, May 5, at 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CHAPMAN.—At Schroon Lake, N. Y., Friday, May 3, Vincent W. Chapman, in the 29th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CISCO.—At her residence, No. 45 West 53d St., New-York City, on Friday, May 3, 1895, Sarah J. Cisco.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 10 A. M. It is respectfully requested that no flowers be sent.

HILLMAN.—At De Land, Fla., April 30, Rev. Samuel T. Hillman.

Funeral services at First Baptist Church, Boulevard and West 79th St., Sunday, May 5, at 3 P. M. Burial at convenience of family.

MERRIHEW.—On Wednesday, May 1, 1895, Caroline Priscilla Merrihew, wife of Stephen Merrihew.

Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av., between 45th and 46th Sts., on Saturday, May 4, at 10 A. M.

MOORE.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 3, 1895, Charles Carroll Moore, Jr., in the 31st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEWTON.—On May 1, Major Gen. John Newton, United States Army, at his residence, 40 West 70th St., New-York.

Funeral Saturday, May 4, from his late residence, at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th St., where a requiem mass will be offered at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

Office of The Panama Railroad Company, 29 Broadway, New-York, May 3, 1895.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held on Thursday, May 2, 1895, at 3:30 P. M., the following resolutions were adopted:

When, in 1888, Gen. John Newton became the President of the Panama Railroad Company, he had earned a name honored by the Nation, through forty years of distinguished service in its War Department and on the battle field, as well as by succeeding years of equally honorable duties in civil life.

During this long career his fame in his loved profession had steadily grown from early manhood without a check, until his pre-eminence as an engineer who had successfully met every problem confronting him in great Governmental works was fully recognized at home and abroad.

The duties of the office of President of this corporations, the concerns of which are international and of unusual variety in the management of its system of 6,000 miles, required just such talents as Gen. Newton had so conspicuously exhibited, and the corporation was fortunate in securing them in its behalf.

We give grateful acknowledgment to the rare fidelity, the patient and studious devotion, the far-seeing discernment, and the unwavering adherence to principle, which, with a ripe judgment, made his counsels so valued and his administration so successful.

But we wish to record, as well, our personal affection for one who was to each also a personal friend, and whose invariable amiability and courtliness made business associations with him a rare pleasure and bring to each the sense of a personal loss.

Therefore, be it unanimously resolved, That this simple expression of our sentiment be engrossed on the records of the corporation; and under the signature of each Director be transmitted to the family of Gen. Newton, with the sincere sympathy of the board.

And be it further resolved, That as an added mark of love and respect for our deceased President, this Board of Directors attend in a body the funeral services to be held on May 4, at 9 A. M.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, Vice President.

E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

Military Order, Loyal Legion, United States.—Commandery State of New-York. Companies are informed of the death of Companion Brevet Major Gen. John Newton, U. S. A., retired. Funeral services will be held to-day at 40 West 75th St., at 9 A. M. Companions are requested to attend. By order of Brevet Brig. Gen. HORACE PORTER, late U. S. A., Commander. THOMAS B. ODELL, Brevt Major, U. S. V., Recorder.

PYNE.—At Rome, Italy, on Thursday, Feb. 14, Percy Rivington Pyne, in the 76th year of his age. Also at Rome, Italy, on Friday, 8th, Percy Rivington Pyne, eldest child of Archibald D. and Albertina S. Russell, aged 9 years and 6 months.

Funeral services will be held at No. 34 East 36th St., on Monday morning, May 6, at 10 o'clock.

ROME.—On Friday, May 3, 1895, John Rome, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 334 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, on Monday, May 6, at 2 o'clock.

RUTTER.—At his residence, 814 5th Av., on Friday evening, May 3, 1895, Thomas Rutter.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THAYER.—On Friday, May 3, at Roslyn, L. I., George A. Thayer of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THIERY.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, May 1, 1895, Adelina P., wife of Edward A. Thiery, in the 55th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 308 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, May 4, at 2 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

WEEKS.—At her late residence, 71 East 128th St., on Friday, May 3, Emily, widow of the late Edward C. Weeks.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, May 5, at St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 126th St. and Madison Av., at 4 P. M. Interment at Carmel, N. Y., on Monday.

[Official.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., May 2, 1895.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. Edwin S. Wallace, the Consul of the United States at Jerusalem, Syria, of the death, on the 7th of March, 1895, at Jerusalem, of Francis Xavier Steffens of New-York City. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by applying to this department.

Per dispatch No. 33.
Dated March 16, 1895.

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VALKYRIE WILL BE BEAMY

Her Width 25 Feet and Draught About 17 Feet.

WATSON WON'T GIVE INFORMATION

His Frinds Think Dunraven's Boat Will Be Better Than the Ailsa in Windward Work—New Yachts Launched.

GLASGOW, April 24.—The eccentric dimensions of Herreshoff's Defender, which have reached this country, will hardly afford Mr. G. L. Watson any tangible information for guidance in designing and rigging his new Valkyrie. With longer spars, more canvas, and less lead than Fife's Ailsa, The Defender would prove a rare cripple, if the information is correct. But since the Herreshoffs appreciate secrecy and mystery quite as much as either Fife or Watson, the dimensions of the American defender may safely be classed with the rest of Munchausen's tales. It is possible the draught of over eighteen feet may be correct, in which case a boom over 100 feet does not seem so absurd. But Ailsa has pretty well exhibited what an unruly boom means in bad weather, and a hard blow, as well as a heavy sea, has to be provided for in New-York Bay.

The alleged lightness of the aluminium bronze of which the Defender is being built will, of course, lower her top weight and lessen the amount of ballast. But the French racing ten-rater Vendenesse, built altogether of aluminium, did not make any show alongside British yachts of her tonnage, and closed her first season with the reputation of being a duffer. No doubt the Herreshoffs have discovered the advantages of aluminium bronze, or they would not employ it. But if by its use along with other accessories the defender should again be successful, it is doubtful if it would be employed here. The expense would alone be prohibitive to any titled syndicate, and the "cup fever" has not hit our commercial mollionaires as it has done in America.

The new Valkyrie is in frame, but whereis she differs from Ailsa is, of course, not known. Every now and again her dimensions appear in the yachting papers, but only to be contradicted once more, and Mr. Watson has cautioned his friends not to believe any of the statements made. They are, however, prepared to find her beam about 25 feet and her draught about 17 feet. It is not thought that she will be so hollow in the floor as Ailsa, but will carry her body into her heel if with less displacement than Britannia. And her counter and quarter will be even lighter than in Britannia, and not at all like Valkyrie II., which was spoiled by too much spread aft.

Watson's strong point has always been luffing out to windward of others, and although in the Ailsa Fife has made this feature a great success, Watson doubtless is still able to outwind both Fife and Herreshoff. Watson's cutters have all along been so uniformly weatherly that there cannot be any doubt about the cause. In his earlier cutters the mast was well forward, but the position has been creeping aft in later years.

It seems, however, very evident that unless the Herreshoffs are magicians, as well as yacht designers, the match in the Autumn for the America's Cup will prove the highest competitive examination between the old world and the new that has ever occurred, and totally eclipse any memories of Dunraven Hill. And it is charming to find that the American rising generation comprehend the contest, which in the old country is still regarded as a second-rate affair to the Derby, where all the "Arrys" and "Arriets" of Cockneydom find an English elysium, somewhat blemished by an extra indulgence in "brandies and sodas."

The rapid adoption by Englishmen of the American model in yacht building threatens to instigate an alarming crop of Coroners' inquests here. Since, according to some unfledged yachtsmen, the America's Cup contests have all gone against us for want of beam, the idea is that beam means everything and ballast nothing. In consequence of this hallucination, classes of small craft are being established on the beam principle, without any regard to ballast. Irishmen are not regarded as having any prejudices in favor of saving their lives, and in consequence Dublin Bay has been the scene of an accident which, in a way, may be regarded there as unfortunate, since no lives were lost. One of the new class of unballasted boats was doing a cruise across the bay, when she was upset in a squall. Three Irish amateur sailors on board were unceremoniously emptied overboard, but, overlooking the absence of ceremony, they laid hold of their craft, which floated until they were rescued. One advantage of the want of ballast was that the boat floated, and the occupants were not drowned. The disadvantages were not commented on. But yacht racing is quite exhilirating enough without such interludes. Since Dublin Bay, the Clyde, and other waters are adopting raters without ballast, but with a great spread of canvas, some addition to the "immersed surfaces" will have to be taken into account. The draught of this boat was only about five inches, and the "immersed surface" must have been trifling, unless to the helps at home, who had to dry the wet garments.

It looks as if "American institutions," especially in the way of beamy boats, are not quite adapted to the old country, and before the season is over it seems as if there would be a reaction.

It is wonderful how far the old country has progressed in yacht building, considering the paucity of our materials. The descriptions given of our new yachts are garnished with the beautiful cabin fittings in American walnut and American birdseye maple, with cedar and mahogany from Honduras, not to mention American elm, which used to be regarded much in the same way as aluminium bronze for the outside sheathing of a yacht's bottom.

An American once went through the cabins of a steam liner of some 7,000 tons being built on the Clyde, and was surprised to hear that the beautiful panels and the cabinet work in the cabins were all done in American woods. But the informer omitted to explain that impecunious Irish landlords had cut down mostly all the wood in Ireland and that in Scotland and England it was not much better. But since our importations of American corn and beef have brought the value of land here down to about half the value it was twenty years ago attention has been drawn to the growing of timber as more profitable and there is a possibility that through an unexpected American agancy our Caledonian forests may flourish once more.

Two really painful accidents have just happened in this country in connection with sailing open boats by incompetent persons. One of these was in Lough Strangford in Ireland, where an open boat, under canvas disappeared with all on board. The other accident was on the Norfolk Broads, England, where a boating party was caught in a gust, when a young lady thrown into the water was drowned, although an excellent swimmer, through her cloak getting over her head. One of the gentlemen present was also drowned. Both accidents point to the reprehensible bravado of attempting to sail open boats without the experience which even a lifetime does not always achieve.

Fife's new forty-rater, Isolde, built to the order of Mr. Peter Donaldson of Glasgow, has just been launched, which gives Capt. Hogarth and his Clyde crew lots of time to discover her paces before the opening matches in the Thames, where she will meet Watson's new forty-rater for Mr. A. B. Walker and Watson's Carina of last year. The Corsair, which has been quite good enough for the yachting élite assembled at Nice and Cannes, is not able to show alongside these newer raters.

Herreshoff's new twenty-rater for Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, which Ben Parker is to race in our waters, and also named Isolde, and Mr. Howard Gould's new twenty-rater, Niagara, also by Herreshoff, to be sailed by Capt. John Barr of Marblehead in the English Channel and Clyde quite puts out of the question any attempt to match them with the last year's twenty-raters.

Clayton Haff to Sail the Ilderim.

Clayton Haff, a son of Capt. Hank Haff, has been appointed sailingmaster of Cornelius Vanderbilt's forty-six footer Ilderim. Clayton Haff crossed in the Vigilant last year, and acted as mate to Capt. Jeffreys. When Capt. Hank Haff took charge Jeffreys took the mate's position, and Clayton became second mate. The Ilderim is now at Greenport. She is to be towed to Poillon's to be fitted out for the season.

Colonia in Commission.

The cutter Colonia was lowered from the dry dock at Downing & Lawrence's yard, at the foot of Court Street, yesterday, looking as trim as when she was launched before the trial races in 1893. Capt. Hank Haff's crew of Americans sailors has worked hard to get the boat in condition. The Colonia was turned up the East River at once, and when through Hell Gate sail was set, and she went down the Sound as far as New-Rochelle. She anchored off C. Oliver Iselin's house, which will be her headquarters until the new Defender is ready. To-day the work of drilling the crew with the sails will begin, and by the time the new boat is ready, the men will be in fine condition.

Marine and Field Club's Regatta.

The sixth annual invitation canoe regatta of the Marine and Field Club will be sailed on Saturday, June 29, off the clubhouse at Bath Beach. The programme will be as follows: Sailing, unlimited, for the Marine and Field Club perpetual Challenge Cup; sailing, limited, canoes of the new type, 15 by 36 class; senior sailing, American Canoe Association handicap race; tandem paddling for the Marine and Field Club perpetual Challenge Cup, and sailing unlimited. The length of the course for the tandem race will be one mile; for all the others, six miles. Thirty entries have already been made from Philadelphia, Boston, Lowell, and Montreal, as well as from all the local clubs in this vicinity, so that the regatta is much more than a local affair. The entry of the Canadians, in both the sailing and paddling races, makes it international in its character. This is the largest list for several years, and indicates a marked revival of the interest in canoeing.

ATLANTIC AND LARCHMONT CRUISE

Programme Arranged by the Joint Committee of the Two Clubs.

Vice Commodore Frederick T. Adams of the Atlantic Yacht Club, Augustin Monroe, John L. Bliss, John F. Lovejoy, and George A. Cormack, forming the joint committee of the Atlantic and Larchmont Yacht Clubs, have completed the arrangements for the combined cruise of these two clubs next July, and have sent the programme to the members of the two clubs. It is as follows:

The squadron will rendezvous at Larchmont Friday, July 12, 1895.

A Captains' meeting will be held on board the flagship that evening at 9 o'clock.

Saturday, July 13—Squadron will proceed from Larchmont to Black Rock.

Sunday, July 14—Divine service will be held on board the steam yacht Kanapaha, the Rev. Mr. Moore, owner, at 10 A. M. After services the squadron will get under way for Morris Cove.

Monday, July 15—Morris Cove to New-London.

Tuesday, July 16—Squadron will remain at anchor.

Wednesday, July 17—From New-London to Shelter Island.

Thursday, July 18—Squadron will remain at anchor.

Friday July 19—Gig and dingey races at Shelter Island and further action relative to cruise to be determined.

Atlantic's New Members.

The membership roll of the Atlantic Yacht Club is increasing at a rapid rate. Col. David E. Austen, the Secretary of the club, announces the following proposals for membership in accordance with the constitution: W. R. Townsend, Charles E. Philbey, Edward S. Hatch, cutter Huron; A. J. Morgan, A. De Witt Cochran, sloop Awa; S. D. Cowan, cutter Feydah, and George P. West.

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

—The Hempstead Harbor Model Yacht Club has been organized at Glen Cove, L. I. The charter members of the club are William Hicks, George and Herbert Vail, Daniel Kirk, and G. G. Clapham. The organization of the club is due to the building of several miniature yachts in the place. It is expected that when the season opens the club will have quite a large fleet, as the interest in the sport is widespread. A course will be laid out off the Hempstead Harbor Yacht Clubhouse, and a series of races arranged. Already the club talks of challenging the American Model Yacht Club for its new trophy.

—The members of the Hudson River Yacht Club celebrate the opening of their clubhouse tomorrow, with a shad dinner. The clubhouse is at the foot of West Ninety-second Street.

—Lloyd Phoenix's auxiliary schooner Intrepid is on the dry dock at Tebo's being cleaned and painted. She will go in commission in a few days.

—The Herreshoffs are making a suit of sails for the Vigilant. The mainsail will be cut with the cloths running from leach to luff.

—J. Pierpont Morgan's steamer Corsair is being fitted out at the Erie Basin. The full crew will report next Monday morning.

—An order, it is said, has been placed with the Herreshoffs for a half-rater to meet Spruce IV., by a New-York yachtsman.

—A. P. Scripture of the Columbia Yacht Club denies that he has any interest in the sloop Minta, as was reported.

—The Studio, M. F. Tobin's well-known houseboat, is being fitted out at the Brooklyn Yacht Club, Gravesend Bay.

—T. L. Arnold, owner of the forty-footer Choctaw, has engaged a crew of Americans from Deer Island, Me.

—G. A. Thayer's steam yacht Aquillo is on the dock at Tebo's being painted.

—The steam yacht Seneca is at Elizabethport being fitted with new boilers.

—W. D. Deckey's sloop Nautilus is being fitted out in the Erie Basin.

—J. Harvey Ladew's steam yacht Columbia is being fitted out.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 3.—Passed East—Cutter yacht Colonia, chartered by Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, from Brooklyn for New-Rochelle.

Steam yacht Nautilus, owned by Charles Young of Calais, Me., arrived here this afternoon from New-York for Calais, Me., with donkey pump out of order; will make repairs and then proceed. Schooner yacht Monhegan, recently sold by the Johnson brothers to William Miller of New-York, arrived here from New-Haven to fit out for the season.

Sloop yacht Ventura, William Williams, was launched from the yard of Henry Piepgrass, and will go into commission at an early date. Sloop yacht Bingo, H. K. Goetchins, was launched from the yard of B. F. Wood, and will leave to-morrow for New-Haven.

The cutter yacht Huron has been sold by Albert J. Meyer to Edward Hatch, and is fitting out of the yard of John P. Hawkins. Capt. William Beebee will command her.

Passed West—Steam yacht Richard K. Fox, from New-Rochelle for New-York.

CITY COLLEGE GAMES.

Two Records Broken at the Contests at Berkeley Oval.

The annual Spring games of the College of the City of New-York Athletic Association were held at Berkley Oval yesterday afternoon. Two college records, the mile bicycle race and broad jump, were broken. Following are the summaries:

One Hundred Yard Dash, (Handicap.)—First heat—Won by Dan Gerard, '98, (4 yards;) F. A. Onderdonk, '98, (5 yards,) second. Time—0:10 4-5. Second heat—Won by Bennett, '95, (2 yards;) J. H. Roll, '97, (scratch,) second. Time—0:11 1-5. Final heat—Won by Onderdonk, Gerard second, Roll third. Time—0:10 4-5.

Mile Bicycle Race, (Handicap.)—Won by W. Ottman, '98, (scratch,) S. Schultz, '98, (30 yards,) second; Fisbert, '95, (125 yards,) third. Time—2:31 4-5.

Mile Run, (Handicap.)—Won by Bracken, '98, (50 yards;) Jellinghaus, '97, (scratch,) second; A. Ellsworth, '96, (scratch,) third. Time—4:35.

Running Broad Jump, (Handicap.)—Won by R. Tombo, '95, (6 inches,) 20 feet 4½ inches; G. V. Lyons, '98, (scratch,) second, 19 feet 6 inches; J. Mahoney, '95, (6 inches,) third, 18 feet 5½ inches.

220-Yard Dash, (Handicap.)—Won by Dan Gerard, '98, (6 yards;) F. A. Bennett, '95, (4 yards,) second. Time 0:24 3-5.

440-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by J. K. Roll, '97, (scratch;) Meyer, '98, (25 yards,) second; A. Allworth, '96, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:58 1-5.

88-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by H. H. Honson, '97, (40 yards;) Rooney, '99, (30 yards,) second; C. F. Jellinghaus, '97, (10 yards,) third. Time—2:08 1-5.

Baseball Game.—College of the City of New-York, 2; Berkeley School, 2. (Four innings.)

SEVENTY-FIRST MEN AT THE BUTTS

Fair Records Made at Volley Firing at Creedmoor.

CREEDMOOR, May 3.—A detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., composed of Companies A, C, and D, under command of Major Francis, practiced here to-day. The weather was fair, with a light "9 o'clock" wind in the forenoon, cloudy in the afternoon, with wind shifting to "11 o'clock," a perfect day for shooting. There were 117 officers and men practicing, all of whom qualified in the second class and 110 succeeded in becoming marksmen.

Following are the results of the volley firing and number of marksmen by companies:

Co.	N. P.	N. M.	P. in V.	S. F.	H. in V.
F. S. & N. C. S.	6	6	..	..	..
Co. A	29	28	25	250	74
Co. C	29	27	24	240	68
Co. D	53	49	48	480	166
Total	117	110	97	970	333

N. P.—Number practicing. N. M.—Number marksmen. P. in V.—Practicing in Volley. S. F.—Shots fired. H. in V.—Hits in volley.

The volley firing is done at "man" targets, 6 black figures 5 feet 9 inches high, 10 shots, 2 at 100 yards, and 4 at 200 and 300 yards, the two latter distances in the kneeling position.

"Pennsy" in Need of Funds.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—The University of Pennsylvania crew is badly in need of $1,500, and unless that amount is speedily raised by subscription from the students of the university the crew will have to disband. The finances of the university athletic association are in a very low condition, owing to the many expenses lately incurred, the work on the new athletic field, and the expenses of the baseball team.

The athletic association has been unfortunate in the fact that there have been so many stormy

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days lately, which have prevented many of the ball games on the home grounds, thus losing the gate receipts.

COULDN'T BAT McGILL.

New-York Beaten by the Quakers—German Hit Hard.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Philadelphia, 8; New-York, 5.
Boston, 27; Washington, 11.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	8	3	.727
Cleveland	7	4	.636
Brooklyn	5	3	.625
New-York	5	4	.556
Cincinnati	6	5	.545
Baltimore	4	4	.500
Boston	4	4	.500
Chicago	4	6	.400
Louisville	4	6	.400
Washington	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	3	6	.333
St. Louis	3	8	.273

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—McGill's fine pitching and Philadelphia's free hitting defeated New-York this afternoon. During the first six innings the visitors made but one hit off McGill—a scratch in the second by Burke. German was hit in every inning, and in the ninth, with two men on bases and two out, Thompson drove the ball over the right field fence.

With the exception of Sullivan, both teams fielded sharply, the work in centre field of Hamilton and Murphy being particularly good.

Weather clear. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hamilton, cf	1	3	1	0	0	0	Fuller, ss	.1	0	1	2	3	1
Hallman, 2b	2	3	4	7	0	0	Murphy, cf	.0	0	3	1	0	
Del'h'ty, lf	1.	2	1	0	0	0	Davis, 3b	.1	1	2	2	0	
Cross, 3b	.0	1	0	1	0	0	Doyle, 1b	.0	0	11	0	0	
Tho'pson, rf	2	2	0	0	0	0	Tiernan, rf	.1	2	1	0	0	
Buckley, c	.1	0	6	1	0	0	Stafford, 2b	.1	1	3	6	0	
Sullivan, ss	.0	2	3	1	3	0	Burke, lf	.0	1	4	0	0	
Boyle, 1b	.0	2	11	1	0	0	Schriver, c	.1	2	2	2	0	
McGill, p	.1	0	1	3	0	0	German, p	.0	0	0	4	0	
							*Farrell	.0	0	0	0	0	
Total	8	15	27	14	3		Total	5	7	27	18	1	

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	—8
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5; New-York, 3. First base by errors—New-York, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; New-York, 8. First base on balls—Off McGill, 5; off German, 2. Struck out—By McGill, 7; by German, 2. Home run—Thompson. Two-base hits—Hamilton, Boyle, Tiernan, Stafford. Sacrifice hit—Sullivan. Stolen bases—Hallman, (2.) Double play—Murphy, Stafford and Doyle. Umpire—Mr. Campbell.

*Farrell batted in place of German in the ninth inning.

Butterworth on Yale's Nine.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 3.—Capt. Rustin of the Yale nine has made three important changes in his team. The most remarkable is the addition of Frank Butterworth, the football player, to the team as pitcher. Speer, left field, has been laid off for poor all-round work, and Quinby will take his place. Fincke, thir base, is ill. Carter will probably not be able to occupy the box against Brown at Providence tomorrow.

Crescent Beats Harvard at Lacrosse.

The Harvard College lacrosse team, which is to play an intercollegiate championship game today with the Stevens Institute lacrosse team, at Manhattan Field, New-York, met the Crescent of Brooklyn at Bay Ridge to-day, and were defeated by a score of four goals to two. The game, although very interesting, was witnessed by only a small crowd of spectators. A majority were ladies.

Jennings of the Stevens played with the Crescent, under the name of Hawks, but he was discovered by the manager of the Stevens team, who was on hand to get a line on the Harvard's style of playing. Nothing in the shape of scoring was accomplished in the first half, but in the second half Crescent scored the first three goals in seven, twelve, and two minutes, respectively, while the next two were scored in four, five, and three minutes, respectively, Harvard getting the fourth and sixth goals. They lined up as follows:

Harvard.	Positions.	Crescent.
Sand	Goal	Pettit
Woods	Point	Garvin
Scott	Cover-point	Jennings
Leighton	First defense	Post
Morrison	Second defense	Moser
Outerbridge	Third defense	Webb
Horne	Centre	McLean
Curtis	Third attack	Bush
Arnold	Second attack	Curry
Ames	First attack	Roberts
Bucher	Outside home	Miller
Burley	Inside home	Cole

Referee—R. C. Bordman; umpire for Harvard—S. R. Outerbridge; umpire for Crescent—William O'Brien.

Goals scored—Crescent, 4; Harvard, 2.

Racing at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; three-year-olds. Paladin, 112 pounds, (Littlefield,)—7 to 5, won; Ettaire, 107, (Welch,) 10 to 1, second; Phoebus, 112, (Nacey,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:07. St. Vincent, Lollie Eastin, and High Point Belle also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling. Half mile. Fifield, 108 pounds, (Reiff,) 2 to 1, won; Tyvana, 95, (Keefe,) 4 to 1, second; Wat, 95, (O'Leary,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:53¾. Lady Lawrence and Muriel also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Ellerslie Stakes, $1,000. One mile and a sixteenth. Brig, 103 pounds, (Penn,) 9 to 2, won; Sandowne, 108, (Reiff,) 11 to 5, second; Charade, 101, (Lynch,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:55½. Captain T. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling. Half mile. Lambent, 104 pounds, (Penn,) even, won; Summertime, 102, (Nacey,) 3 to 1, second; Himyaro, 95, (Keefe,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:52¾. Florence, Hubpard, and Stockholder also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six and a half furlongs. Darkness, 111 pounds, (Keefe,) 15 to 1, won; Little Tom, 106, (Cadi,) 7 to 1, second; Vanbrunt, 103, (Penn,) 9 to 10, third. Time—1:29. Clarus, Tartuffe, Nock Barren, and Lasotta also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Ornus, 107 pounds, (Scott,) 9 to 2, won; Fidget, 105, (Shealy,) 10 to 1, second; Foundling, 105, (Littlefield,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:07. Eolic, Postal, Mabel Glenn, Stanley M., and Franciscan also ran.

American Horses Were Scratched.

LONDON, May 3.—The Thousand Guinea Stakes of 100 sovereigns each, for three-year-old fillies, Rowley mile, (one mile and eleven yards,) at Newmarket to-day, was won by Mr. A. W. Cox's Galeottia. Sir James Miller's La Sagesse ran second, and Lord Rosebery's Gas third.

The other starters were Mr. Daniel Cooper's Float, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Utica, the Duke of Westminster's Kissing Cup, Mr. L. Brassey's Butterfly, Mr. H. T. Barclay's Excise, Mr. H. McCalmont's Pet of the Chase, Mr. Douglas Baird's Santa Palma, Lord Londonderry's Saintfield, Mr. Houldsworth's Cheery, Prince Soltykoff's Sati, Lord Zetlands' Pastorella, and Mr. Jersey's Bride of the Sea.

Galeottia won easily by two lengths, and La Sagesse was a length ahead of Gas. Butterfly was fourth. Time—1:47 1-5.

The American horses Stonenell, Harry Reed, Don Alonzo, and Banquet were scratched from the Bretby Plate Handicap race at Newmarket to-day, Messrs. Dwyer and Croker believing that they were overweighted. Montauk was scratched from the May Plate for the same reasons.

The Star says that the backers of the American horses in yesterday's races at Newmarket, Messrs. Croker and Dwyer, lost £6,000. They twice laid £2,000 against £1,000 on Montauk, and afterward made several bets at even money.

New Golf Links at West Deer Park.

A new eighteen-hole golf course is to be constructed on Dr. Hawkins's farm at West Deer Park, L. I., for the Rob Roy Club, composed of residents of Brooklyn. The plan of the club is to have an open ground that can be used the year round. The course will be three and a half miles, and as the ground is particularly well adapted for the purpose the greens promise to be very popular. There are 1,000 acres in Dr. Hawkins's farm. The grass is long, and sand pits abound, while numerous rough roads run across the land. There will be two small streams of water in the line of the course. Usually this obstacle in golf grounds is artificial.

The links will be open grounds or heaths, and will be bounded on either side by rough grounds. The course is to be circular in form, so as to avert collision between outgoing and ingoing players. The grounds are to be laid out by a professional golfer. It is expected the course will cost $3,000.

TROPHIES OF HUNTING SKILL.

Loan Exhibition Will Be a Big Feature of the Sportsmen's Exposition.

Secretary Webster of the National Sportmen's Exposition, which is to be opened at the Madison Square Garden on May 13, is daily in receipt of proffers from sportsmen all over the country of mounted trophies of their skill for exhibition. As a result the loan exhibition will be one of exceptional interest, and the collection of heads of big game will be one of the finest ever assembled in America. The mounted specimens of all the animals killed by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt and used by him in the illustration of his works on hunting will be a most interesting feature of the show. American sportsmen will naturally exhibit only American game, but Gunther & Co. are to supplement these with fine mounted specimens, heads, and skins of the great game of Asia, Europe, and Africa, and of the fur-bearing animals of the cold regions. This will in itself make a show worthy of study as well as inspection.

The dealers in sporting goods of all kinds are making most elaborate preparations for this the first show of the sort in the New World, and every lover of field and aquatic sports will find all that is the most modern and of the best to interest him. The display of firearms will be one of the distinctive features of the exposition, and will include everything from the smallest revolvers and parlor rifles up to the heaviest and finest grades of revolver, shotgun, and rifle needed in the pursuit of the great game of the Indian and African jungles.

Nearly 100 paintings of sporting scenes by artists of acknowledged reputation are already on the catalogue of the loan exhibition. These include a number of pictures familiar to all lovers of field sports through reproductions. It will be a treat to them to see the originals in all their brilliant coloring.

FUN AT THE CAKE WALK.

Spectators Found Plenty of Entertainment at Madison Square Garden.

There was more fun crowded into the four hours between 8 o'clock and midnight yesterday than usually falls to the lot of the ordinary mortal to enjoy. It was at the jubilee and cakewalk at Madison Square Garden. All the fun, with some additions, and with the elements that were not first-class eliminated will be seen there again this evening.

The rollicking, reckless, fun-loving character of the negro of the lower classes was cut loose, so to say, first in the singing a lot of the swinging, jolly, dance-producing music, which has a touch of pathos, mingled with the fun. The 75 or 100 people in the chorus were not trained musicians, but there was natural harmony in their singing, and some voices of rare natural beauty. Well trained, that chorus would make a hit at any time among lovers of music.

It was somewhat of a surprise to see the boxes occupied by people whose names figure in society gossip of the newspapers. It was a rare treat to them to hear the music of the jubilee singers, and then watch the fun that followed. There was a pie-eating contest between ten pickaninnies, boxing in barrels, boxing in sacks, buck dancing, rabbit-foot dancing, wing dancing, and some of the old-fashioned break-down sport.

But the cream of the fun was in the cake walk which wound up the show. It was all very funny, though more than half of the sixty couples participating took the affair seriously, just as they would in the South, where for a darkey to win a cake walk is an assurance of social prominence in colored circles.

Opinion as to the merits of the walkers seemed about evenly divided between two couples. One was "Tom Brown and lady," the latter a remarkably graceful mulatto of the lithe, willowy type, whose every muscle was sinuous, and such as many of the professional dancers would be glad to be able to command. The other pair were Mr. and Mrs. Willie Farrell, the woman being of about the same type as Tom Brown's partner, but a bit more dignified as she moved about the hall at a sort of a dog trot.

The fun was furnished by George Primson, a thorough negro, who danced and pranced about the Garden in a series of most fantastic antics, and a diminutive darkey with a silk hat, a dude's cane, and a very fat partner, both of which traveled about as if walking on eggs. There were solemn pairs and jolly pairs, and, altogether, they furnished a show that beat the circus out of sight.

The show is to be repeated to-night, when the final award of the cake will be made to the best walkers in the twenty couples remaining in the competition.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—"Jake" Kilrain, who will meet "Steve" O'Donnell in a twenty-five-round bout at the Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, Monday night, will arrive in this city to-day with "Ernie" Gebhardt and a goodly following of Baltimore sports. Gebhardt will be in Jake's corner, the report that Kilrain has been trying to get Sullivan to act as his second being incorrect. Kilrain looks strong, and talks with confidence. He has trained hard and conscientiously, and will enter the ring, he says, weighing 210 pounds, which is twenty pounds less than he weighed at the occasion of his last meeting with Corbett's protege, in Boston.

—M. W. Boyle of Bloomfield, N. J., has had two very handsome prizes made, which he will offer for the best marksmanship at the rifle practice of the Bloomfield Cadet Corps, to take place on Crow Hill on Decoration Day. The first prize is a handsome embossed silver cup, with a gold-lined bowl of original design, and must be won twice in succession to become the property of the winner. The second prize is an artistically designed gold badge.

—The Highland Outing Club of Kearney, N. J., is having a houseboat built for a cruise to Atlantic Highlands. The boat, which is 40 feet in length, has a dining room, sitting room, kitchen, and state rooms which will accommodate the forty members. The boat is to be launched on May 30, and the cruise begun on the following day.

—The Institute Boat Club of Newark, N. J. will have a senior eight in the Decoration Day regatta. Twenty-five men are training for places in the junior eight of the Newark Rowing Club, which is to take part in the same regatta.

—Spalding's Lawn Tennis Guide for 1895 is published. It contains the new rules of tennis and valuable articles on how to lay out a court, definition of terms, and pictures of the best players in America.

—The members of the Westchester Walking Club will have a walk to-morrow from Fox's Corners to Pelham Bridge, where dinner will be had, after which the tramp will be continued to New-Rochelle.

—The meeting of the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, called for Monday night at the Astor House, has been postponed for a week.

—The baseball season will open at the Orange Oval this afternoon with a game between the teams of the Orange Athletic Club and Princeton University.

—The United States Engineer baseball team of Willet's Point will play a game with the Jaspers of Manhattan College on Jasper Oval to-day.

—"Chris" Donnegan and Oscar Wirtz of Newark will probably enter the senior single-scull race at the national regatta at Saratoga.

MERCER COUNTY'S CYCLE MEET

NEW-YORK TIMES OFFERS PRIZES FOR A TEAM RACE.

To be Held on the State Fair Grounds at Trenton—Preparing for the National Meet at Asbury Park.

TRENTON, May 4.—The Mercer County Wheelmen are making preparations for the joint meet, which is to take place at the Inter-State Fair Grounds on June 1. It is to be the combined meet of the Mercer County Wheelmen and the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen. The Inter-State Fair Grounds are already familiar to the principal bicyclists of New-Jersey, and there are none better in the State for racing and for grand stand accommodations from which to view the contests.

At this meet The New-York Times will give prizes for a team race. The winning team will receive a handsome banner, and there will be valuable prizes for individual winners. This contest is sure to be a hot one, because there are many clubs in this vicinity that have great faith in their racing teams, and the entries are sure to be liberal.

The Racing Board of the Mercer Wheelmen, which consists of R. V. Whitehead, T. W. Obert, and James C. Tattersall, has issued a circular to the Mercer Wheelmen, calling their attention to the races and urging action on the part of every member in the Mercer organization to make the meet successful. It is stated that the programme will contain three Class B events, the prizes to be diamonds, to cost about $600. There will be two State champion races and four Class A events. The Mercer men are urged to secure the attendance of from at least 2,000 to 3,000 people.

The Mercer County Wheelmen are planning to take at least 150 men on the century run from Newark to Asbury Park on July 8. They have already 40 names listed. The delegation to the Asbury Park meet will be a very large one. At least two-thirds of the club will be present.

Considerable interest is being taken all through New-Jersey in this meet. In Elmer a list for entries is in circulation now among the wheelmen, and a number have signed and are making preparations to go to Asbury Park. Woodbury and Salem are falling in line, and it is now proposed that all the South Jersey clubs that intend sending delegations should agree upon some stated time for starting and meet at certain points and go up to Asbury Park in a solid body. It is thought that if Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and the smaller towns can be got into line, they can enter Camden with from 400 to 500 wheelmen join forces with the Camden contingent, pick up the Burlington, Bordentown, and Mount Holly wheelmen, and wheel into Asbury Park 800 strong.

In Lakewood and Trenton bicycle schools have been established for the benefit of young society people. In Trenton the girls whose names are found on the Assembly list are being instructed behind closed doors at one of the large halls, and are to come out in a few weeks as a swell club with fine uniforms. They are to be part of the Trenton Field Club, which has grounds on West State Street, near the park.

D. Cooper Allison, a Trenton lawyer who spends all the time when not in court or preparing briefs on his bicycle, has championed the cause of the bicyclists against the street dogs around the city and township that are a menace to bicycle riders. Last year he secured permission from the court to carry a revolver, and dispatched several canines after he had been spilled once or twice. This year he not only carries his revolver for his own protection, but announces himself as being ready to prepare summons, issue warrants, and prosecute all cases against unregistered dogs which become a nuisance upon the highways to either individuals or bicyclists. This he will do free of any professional costs.

Postmaster Frank N. Lalor, who is President of the Mercer County Wheelmen, will be one of the orators at the Century banquet in Philadelphia on May 7.

STATE DIVISION RACES.

Chairman Duke Announces the Cycling Championships.

BUFFALO, May 3.—Henry E. Ducker, Chairman State Racing Board, League of American Wheelmen, has issued his first official bulletin. It is as follows:

"The State circuit for this year will be in two divisions, Spring and Fall. The Spring circuit will begin June 1, and will be opened at Cohoes by the Cohoes Wheelmen, at which meeting the first of the series of State championships will be run. The championships to be run this year are as follows: Half mile, Class A; one mile, Class A; three mile, Class A; five mile, Class A; one mile, Class A, tandem; one mile, Class B, tandem; five mile, Class B, tandem; three mile, Class B, quadruple; one mile, Class B.

"Of the above championships, the half mile, Class A, will be run by the Cohoes Wheelmen, the one and three mile, Class A, will be run at the State meet at Brooklyn, June 14 and 15. The one mile, Class A, tandem, will be run by the Albany Capital Wheelmen at its meeting in Albany, June 5. The others will be awarded and announced in the course of time."

Attention is called to the Class B championships. These events are limited to Class-B men who are residents of this State only, and in good standing, and the prizes must be medals only. The following special championships have been awarded to the clubs as follows: "Cortland County championship, one mile, under the auspices of the Cortland Athletic Association, Cortland, May 25; Orange County championship, half mile, under the auspices of the Middletown Wheelmen, Middletown, May 30; Rome City championships, one-fourth, one half, and one mile, under the auspices of Rome Cyclers, Rome, May 30; Syracuse City championship, two miles, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, Syracuse, June 5; Syracuse City championships, one-fourth mile, one mile, and one mile, tandem, under the auspices of the Century Cycle Club, Syracuse, July 5; Long Island championship, one mile, under the auspices of the Mercury Wheelmen Club, Flushing, Aug. 17.

"The Spring circuit will open June 1 and close July 6. The Fall circuit will open July 20 and close Sept. 21. Copies of the new racing rules can be had on application to any member of the Racing Board. Clubs desiring dates in the Spring circuit will make application on or before May 20, as it is desired to close the Spring circuit on that date. No city or county championships can be run without the consent of the Division Board, and all handicap races must be handicapped by the Division Handicapper, A. G. Batchelder."

Atalanta's New Clubhouse.

NEWARK, N. J., May 3.—The Atalanta Wheelmen have taken possession of their clubhouse on Rector Street. L. N. Thorne, W. E. Eldridge, and W. A. Drabble, the House Committee, are working hard to get the quarters into condition. They have $500 with which to buy new furnitures and will expend it judiciously. The clubhouse will not be thoro

GOOD ROADS FOR JERSEY CITY

Mayor Wanser Recommends the Laying Out of a Continuous Smooth Surface for Carriage Users and Wheelmen.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 3.—Mayor Wanser this morning sent to the Board of Street and Water Commissioners a communication recommending that early action should be taken for the establishment of good roads.

In addition to the opening of Mercer Street across the meadows by a viaduct and over the Heights to the Boulevard, which the Mayor suggested some time ago, he recommends the creation of a driveway north and south from Newark Avenue to Bayonne. This can be done by straightening the line of Arlington Avenue, Park Street, Summit Avenue, and Baldwin Avenue. From the intersection of Arlington and Ocean Avenues the line is direct to Bayonne.

Mayor Wanser's communication is as follows, in part:

"Gentlemen: Many of our citizens, the Good Government Clubs, the wheelmen, and the newspapers have urged the making of a continuous drive over a roadway of some smooth surface, so that carriage users and wheelmen would have the advantages that other cities have, and which, by being neglected here, has caused our wealthier citizens to move to other places offering them proper drives. Two years ago this matter was considered by the city officials, and plans agreed upon; the work has been delayed because of insufficient laws to put them into operation; such formative plans can now be made effective.

"This plan leads a smooth pavement throughout lower Jersey City from Grand Street to Pavonia Avenue, the two widest streets running in the direction of the ferries, and intersecting streets leading eventually to Mercer, at the corner of Mersereau to the west.

"At or near the commencement of the viaduct it is proposed to make a turnout, so that any person not desiring to go on the hill can pass under the viaduct, using Mercer Street to Cornelison Avenue, and from such turn-out it is proposed to create a drive to be known as "The Southeast Drive."

"Inasmuch as a majority of those liable to assesment can stop the improvement, it is entirely in the property owners' hands. This route is all in dirt road, and the city, rather than the property owners, should direct this improvement if it is to be sensibly uniform; otherwise it will be of all sorts and kinds. It will be noticed that there are no sidewalk improvements to be made in this connection.

"For the roadway improvement on Pamrapo Avenue I would suggest the circulation of a petition for the improvement among the property owners.

"Another drive can be developed for the northeast section of the city, bringing into view the Hudson River and New-York Bay, by starting at the Boulevard.

"Thus it will be seen that the asphalt plan for lower Jersey City for two miles, and the northeast drive of eight miles, and this last one of five and three-quarter miles, will make smooth roadways fifteen and three-quarter miles long, and which can easily be produced and is generally distributed, so that nearly every part of the city will get some benefit from the expenditure. The license moneys, coupled with the moneys spent for assessments, and so expended that citizens in every part of the city can enjoy the improvement."

In compliance with the Mayor's wishes, bids were advertised to excavate, grade, curb, and pave the roadway to Harmon Street, from Garfield Avenue to Grand Street, and pave with macadam Grand Street to Bay View Avenue, and Bay View Avenue from Arlington Avenue to Garfield Avenue, and Garfield Avenue from Bay View Avenue to about 300 feet south of Gates Avenue.

OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. S. T. Hillman.

The Rev. Samuel T. Hillman, who died Tuesday last at De Land, Fla., was a well-known clergyman in the Baptist Church.

For thirty-one years he was a Deacon in the First Baptist Church, of this city, at Seventy-ninth Street and the Boulevard. He was one of the organizers of the Baptist Social Union, and was for a number of years Secretary of the Baptist State Convention. He held the same position in the New-York Baptist Association.

His residence was at 217 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, but his Winters he spent in Florida. He was seventy-three years old and died of heart disease. Two daughters survive him.

The body will be brought to his late residence to-day. The funeral services will be held at 3 P. M. Sunday, at the First Baptist Church, New-York.

Mrs. Deborah Grant Brewster.

Mrs. Deborah Grant Brewster, widow of the late James D. Brewster of Elizabeth, died yesterday of apoplexy. She was sixty-four years of age.

Mrs. Brewster's father was Col. Kenderton Smith, one of the founders of Tioga, Penn., where she was born. Her two great uncles were Gen. Samuel Smith of Revolutionary fame and Robert Smith, a former Secretary of the Navy. John Smith, her grandfather, was a Maryland shipping merchant, and he married the daughter of Lord Baltimore.

On her mother's side Mrs. Brewster was a granddaughter of Col. William Smith of Throgg's Neck, who married the only daughter of John Quincy Adams, second President of the United States.

Mrs. Brewster had fourteen children, eleven of whom are living.

George A. Thayer.

George A. Thayer, seventy-three years old, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home in Roslyn, L. I. While driving from the railroad station to his home last Saturday, Mr. Thayer was injured by the overturning of his wagon. He had been confined to his house since the accident, his heart action having been affected. He arose early yesterday morning, and while dressing fell over on his bed. He became unconscious, and died before medical aid could be summoned.

Mr. Thayer was a member of the firm of Campbell & Thayer, oil merchants in Brooklyn, and was well known in that city. He leaves a wife, three sons, and two daughters. His estate is said to be very large.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Dr. Stephen Edward Fuller died at his home, 77 Hanson place, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was born in Portland, Conn., in 1826, and was graduated from the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1858, and soon after practiced in Hartford, Conn. He was appointed a Surgeon of Volunteers by President Lincoln, and in 1865 was mustered out of the service with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He had charge of Hospital No. 8, at Nashville, Tenn., in 1863, and was also in charge of the military hospital at Alexandria. At the close of the war he moved to Brooklyn. He was a Mason, and a member of the Loyal Legion, U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R.; Sons of the American Revolution, New-York Academy of Medicine, Kings County Medical Society, and the Practitioners' Club of Brooklyn. He leaves a wife, son, and daughter.

—James Bostwick, seventy-six years old, died at 123 Third Street, Long Island City, yesterday. Mr. Bostwick was a member of Washington Engine Company No. 40, of the old New-York Fire Department. He was Captain of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, and a member of the Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment, joining that command at the close of the war. He took a great interest in military matters, being identified with military organizatzions in this State for nearly sixty years.

—Mrs. Anna E. Perrine, widow of Gen. Lewis Perrine, died Thursday, at her home in Trenton, N. J. She was the daughter of James D. and Anna Pratt, and granddaughter of Henry Pratt, a prominent Philadelphia owner of what is now Fairmont Park. Mrs. Perrine was born in 1823. She leaves three children—Mrs. Mary A. Bell, widow of Lieut. J. E. Bell; Capt. H. P. Perrine, United States Army, and Col. Lewis Perrine.

Charles C. Moore, Jr., Found Dead.

Charles Carroll Moore, Jr., a civil engineer, son of Charles Carroll Moore of Morris Heights, this city, was found dead, lying face downward, in a pool of water, at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, at 12:40 o'clock yesterday morning. H Deidrick and Daniel Gibbons found the body, and at once informed the police, who took it to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, and thence to the Morgue.

On the body were found $25, a gold watch, and various other things of value. There was a diamond pin in the scarf, and a diamond ring on the right hand. There were no marks of violence.

The body was identified by a brother of Charles, F. C. Moore of 531 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and by Charles Carroll Moore, Sr., his father, and taken charge of. F. C. Moore said that he did not believe his brother had been intoxicated at the time that he fell, but that, as he was subject to heart failure, his fall was attributable to that.

CANADA'S LIABILITIES INCREASING

Minister Foster Reports that the Deficiency for the Current Year Will Be $4,500,000.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 3.—Financial Minister Foster delivered his budget speech in the House of Commons to-day. He placed the deficit for the current year at $4,500,000.

He began his speech by pointing out that the exact revenue for the fiscal year 1893-94 was $36,374,693, or $125,307 less than his estimate. Receipts from customs were $19,193,114, a decrease of $1,755,889 over the previous fiscal year; from excise, $8,381,088, an increase of $13,724; miscellaneous, $8,795,499, a decrease of $75,781, making altogether a decrease of $1,795,915.

The expenditure was $37,585,025, leaving a deficit of $1,210,332. Mr. Foster attributed this decrease in customs to the shrinkage in values on imported goods and reduction in taxation.

Mr. Foster said there were expeditures of an extraordinary character during the year. If the duty had not been taken off sugar, the deficit would have been swept away, and some $3,000,000 would have been applied toward reducing the public debt.

The actual and estimated revenue for 1894-5, Mr. Foster said, would be $33,800,000, and expenditure $38,300,000, leaving a deficit for the current year of $4,500,000. He expects a betterment in revenue between now and June 30, the close of the fiscal year, over that of the same time last year.

The net amount added to the public debt during the year was $7,300,000. The estimated revenue for 1894-5 was $33,800,000, and to this Mr. Foster added $1,200,000 for 1895-6, making the revenue for that year $35,000,000. The estimated expenditure for 1895-6 he placed at $36,834,458, and the actual expenditure would probably be $36,700,000, leaving a deficit of $1,700,000. He said he intended putting an impost on raw sugar to the extent of half a cent per pound and a corresponding duty on refined sugar. This would produce about $1,250,000; distilled spirits, at present $1.50 per gallon, would be raised to $1.70, and customs duty of $2.12½ would be raised to $2.25. Additional revenue from these three sources would be $1,800,000, which would cover the deficit and perhaps leave a small surplus. No railway subsidies would be granted this year.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he thought this deficit might be considerably larger than Mr. Foster's estimate, and blamed the Minister of Finance for not securing a larger loan when the market was so favorable last October, and when he saw there was to be such a large deficit.

Sir Richard dwelt on the various liabilities of the country, and tried hard to get a statement from Mr. Foster as to what position the Hudson Bay Railway now stood regarding Government aid. He, however, was unsuccessful. Government surpluses, an item of which Mr. Foster boasted, Sir Richard said, were obtained by outrageous taxation and a system of loans and fees.

The total indebtedness of the country and the people, Sir Richard declared, was from $800,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, representing $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 in interest. This money included that borrowed by railroads, &c. Much of it was invested in ways that it should not be invested, and therefore, while the interest had to be met, there was no revenue.

PEOPLE SNEEZED AND ITCHED

Red Pepper in the Organ Pipes and Cowhage on the Church Pews—A Hoboken Pastor's Dilemma.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 3.—The Rev. Adolph Gurschko of St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church caused the arrest of Charles Baumann of 154 Clinton Avenue last night. The pastor said Baumann was annoying him, and that he used a German expression, which meant, he thought, a threat to do him harm. Baumann was placed under bond to appear last night.

Mrs. Baumann then tried to have the pastor arrested on a charge of assault. He ordered her out of his house, she said. The Recorder refused to issue a warrant, as no force was used.

Two factions exist in Mr. Gurschko's congregation. The minority want the pastor removed, but have not been able to make any charges that would warrant such action. Baumann is said to belong to this faction.

Mr. Gurschko has been subjected to many annoying and humiliating occurrences since the split in the church. A few weeks ago printed signs threatening the pastor were pasted on his house and sidewalk.

During a service recently, the members of the church were attacked with itching sensations. Everybody was scratching. An investigation showed that cowhage had been placed along the pews of the church. At another time the congregation had to be dismissed and the church closed on account of a violent fit of sneezing, which seemed to attack every one present at the same time. An investigation took place, and it was discovered that some one had placed red pepper in the pipes of the organ. The wind through the pipes during the services scattered the stuff through the air.

Mr. Gurschko tried to keep the trouble at the church from the public by refusing to consult the police, but he has now made up his mind to endeavor to have the culprits caught, and has put the matter in the hands of the authorities.

EXHIBITION OF SEWING AT THE WALDORF

Work Shown from Schools in This Country and Europe.

The exhibition organized by the New-York Association of Sewing Schools was opened at the Waldorf yesterday, and was well attended. It will be continued to-day from 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 in the afternoon, the admission price being 25 cents.

Among the American schools represented were Teachers' College, Pratt Institute, Young Women's Christian Associations of New-York and Brooklyn, Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, and Baptist, Collegiate, Congregational, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Swedenborgian, and Unitarian schools.

In addition to the work from these schools there were exhibits from schools in France, England, Germany, Switzerland, and Holland.

Of the domestic needlework that from the Pratt Institute was the best, and of the foreign work, the French examples were the finest.

The association was organized in 1893. It is non-sectarian, and does not represent any particular system of sewing. Its object is to act as a centre of information for sewing schools, and to bring together the various organizations, so that they may compare experiences and exchange ideas. There is also a teachers' sewing class in connection with the association.

The officers of the association are: President—Mrs. Richard Irvin; Vice President—Miss H. S. Sackett; Treasurer—Miss J. Patterson; Secretary—Miss Dean.

Among those who visited the exhibition yesterday were Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Percy King, the Misses Patterson, Mrs. Charles Worthington, Miss Vanderbilt, Miss Mary Irvin, Miss Gertrude Parsons, Mrs. George Kent, Miss Tefft, Mrs. Jessup, Miss Stimson, Miss E. Bryce, Mrs. Webb, Miss F. D. Johnston, Miss Grace Davis, Miss Dean, Mrs. H. Grant, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. A. T. Jackson, Miss Frothingham, Mrs. Weston, Miss Sackett, and Mrs. McCreedy.

PUGILIST M'CAFFREY ARRAIGNED

The College Point Casino Makes a Claim for a Board Bill.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., May 3.—Dominick McCaffrey the pugilist, was arraigned before Judge Smyth here this evening on the charge of misdemeanor. The complainant was Max Zehden, proprietor of the College Point Casino, who accused McCaffrey of obtaining board under false pretenses for himself and family, which includes his mother-in-law.

McCaffrey has boarded at the Casino since January last, during which time he contracted a bill amounting to $108.

At the trial this evening a note which Zehden had taken from McCaffrey as security for the payment of the bill was submitted in evidence

Judge Smyth sustained all objections made by complainant's counsel to consider the note, and counsel for McCaffrey then asked for the discharge of his client. This was also denied and McCaffrey was placed under $500 bonds to appear before the Queens County Grand Jury for examination.

Mortgage on Tract Society Building.

The American Tract Society has mortgaged its property and its building which is in the course of erection at the southeast corner of Nassau and Spruce Streets, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, for $1,000,000, for a term of one year.

FOR OUTING AND ABOUTING

A hundred little nothings needed that you almost never think of till the occasion comes. Glance along the counters—a dozen of them heaped with inexpensives that help to make outdooring delightful.

JAUNTY CAPES AT ONE HALF

or near to it—near to half of what the round town prices are. Hard to believe, isn't it? No need to believe—see the Capes and you'll KNOW. Any woman can tell whether a **$7.50** Cape is surprisingly cheap or not. Here they are, such as would be $12 to-day if we paid usual prices for them. And so on up to Capes at **$18** that are the regular $30 kinds—when close priced.

Look through the Cape store; it will almost surely be a revelation.

Second Floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S SHIRT WAISTS

Easy, jaunty, dressy, and so surprisingly cheap!

Chintz Shirt Waists, laundered collar and cuffs, in blue-and-white, pink-and-white and black-and-white stripes, gathered front, yoke back, **50c.**
Percale Shirt Waists, gathered front, yoke back, laundered collar and cuffs, large full sleeves, in pretty stripes, **65c.**
Laundered Shirt Waists, gathered front, yoke back, laundered collar and cuffs, in pretty pink and blue stripes, **75c.**
Fine Percale Shirt Waists, gathered front, yoke back, laundered collar and cuffs, pink-and-white, blue-and-white and black-and-white stripes, **$1.**
Fine Percale Shirt Waists, gathered front, yoke back, laundered collar and cuffs, extra large sleeves, white ground with blue-and-black, blue-and-white and black-and-white stripes, **$1.25.**
Very fine Percale Shirt Waists, gathered front, yoke back, extra large sleeves, in white ground with red, blue, pink and black stripes, **$1.50.**

Second Floor.

WASH SUITS

For the children. Let them tumble about. A little laundering is better than medicine.

Children's Wash Suits, blouse effects, in pretty blue and pink striped materials, large sleeves, full skirts, 4 to 12 years, **$2.**
Girls' Eton Suits in figured duck, jacket trimmed with rows of braid, deep sailor collar, 6 to 14 years, **$3.**
Children's Dresses of good quality percale, deep revere, round yoke, trimmed with rows of braid, 4 to 14 years, **$1.25.**
Fine Percale Dresses, deep reveres, yoke and belt of blue and pink chambray, with rows of braid in contrasting colors, 4 to 14 years, **$1.75.**

Second Floor, Ninth Street.

WHITE PARASOLS

Of course you've been thinking of them—it's their time. We've a great lot of those pretty white China silk Parasols, made in the very best manner. A special, with deep double chiffon edge, is at **$3.45**; the richest Parasol we know of for so little money.

White all-silk Parasols, not to be compared with some low grades of taffeta silks, are **$1.**

Broadway.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

COAL STRIKES REMAIN UNSETTLED

The Ohio Miners and Operators Far From an Agreement—Injunction Against the West Virginia Strikers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 3.—The joint meeting of the Ohio miners and operators adjourned at 6 P. M. until 9 A. M. to-morrow, without having reached an agreement. They are wide apart. The miners demanded 70 cents for pick mining and 42 cents for machine mining, while the operators offered only 41 cents for pick mining. Heated speeches were made on both sides. The miners declared they would not work for 41 cents. The operators said their mines should lie idle before they would pay 70 cents. They could not pay it. Hot heads on both sides were about to adjourn sine die, when better counsels prevailed. To-night the operators and miners are meeting separately.

CHARLESTON, West Va., May 3.—Upon application of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, through its attorneys, United States Judge Jackson this afternoon issued an injunction restraining the strikers along the Norfolk and Western Railroad from interfering with the United States mails or inter-State traffic. Marshal Garden will put a force of deputies in that region at once to enforce the court's order. The latest information is that the railroad company is greatly alarmed, as numerous threats have been made, and the temper of the people is such that interference with the movement of trains is expected.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., May 3.—Reports to-night from the mines along the Ohio extension of the Norfolk and Western Railroad say that the miners are almost all out, and that the non-union men are joining the strikers, who are armed in some places, but have not yet committed any violence. The mine owners are demanding protection from the United States Marshal in some cases.

The two regiments of State militia here have been ordered to be ready to move at the call of the Governor, should it be necessary to send them. Many miners from the Elkhorn passed through here to-day to look for work elsewhere.

LABORING ITALIANS MAKE TROUBLE

They Try to Start a Riot on Not Receiving All Their Pay.

LONG ISLAND CITY, May 3.—Four carloads of Italian laborers were brought into this city on the Long Island Railroad early this evening to be paid off.

The men had been employed in building an extension of the railroad from Port Jefferson to Wading River.

The work was done by contract and the Italians claimed that a former contractor had swindled them out of money due. The extension had been completed by Harman Brothers, and the Italians continued to work for them believing that they would be paid in full.

Somehow they learned that they would receive their wages for work done for the new contractors, and fearing a riot would ensue, the contractors telegraphed the railroad company that nearly all the Italians were armed with either revolvers or stilettoes. Detectives James Sarvis and Policeman Stoney of the railroad service were sent to the scene this morning.

The contractors were ready to pay the men off, but Detective Sarvis advised them not to attempt it with so small a force on hand.

The Italians threatened the detective and, finding nothing on which to reek their vengeance, they tried to destroy the newly-built track, but it resisted their efforts. Finally, after considerable work, the laborers were induced to board the cars for this city.

When they arrived here they were met by a detail of policemen and Deputy Sheriffs. The officers were arranged around the payoar and the work of paying off the gang, which numbered nearly 200, was begun. As each man found that his envelope contained less money than he expected he made an attempt to get back to the pay car. The policemen were kept busy keeping in line those who had not received their money and preventing those who had from attacking the contractor and his pay clerk.

When about one-half of the gang had been paid off they made a concerted assault on the pay car, but the police kept them off.

The Italians had their baggage with them and it took the police some time to induce them to go to the Thirty-fourth Street ferry and leave the city.

STRONG EVIDENCE AGAINST DURRANT

A Dealer Says the Accused Tried to Sell Him One of Miss Lamont's Rings.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Martin Quinlan, attorney, was the first witness called when the primary examination of Durrant for the murder of Miss Lamont was resumed this morning. He testified that he saw Durrant, accompanied by a girl, going toward Emanuel Baptist Church about 4:15 o'clock on the afternoon of April 3, the day the murdered girl disappeared. She had books with her, which were introduced in evidence. She was dressed in a garment of dark material, and wore a hat somewhat similar to the one which was produced in court.

The witness was positive Durrant was the man, his face being very familiar to him, as he had seen the prisoner a number of times in the vicinity of the church.

A. Oppenheimer, a second-hand dealer, said he had seen Durrant in his place of business between April 4 and 10.

"What did he have for sale?"

"A lady's small diamond ring."

The witness was shown three rings. He selected one of them, and said it was the ring the defendant had offered him. The defense objected on the ground that the witness had not positively stated it was Durrant.

"Was it the defendant who had the ring?"

"The defendant looks just the same as the man who had the ring," the witness replied.

The ring he identified was one of those worn by Blanche Lamont, and sent back to Mrs. Noble.

The defense failed to weaken Oppenheimer's testimony. He strengthened it by saying what the ring Durrant offered was a peculiar one. It was called a diamond chip ring, was very cheap, and made differently from any he had ever seen.

Auction Sales.

Great and Final Art Sale

JNO. H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

Closing Sales

To-day at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M. this evening,

AT THE

REYNOLDS ART GALLERY,

286 5th Ave.

This sale comprises the entire balance of their collection, including Miniatures, Statuary, and Bronzes. A superb collection of Ivory Carvings, &c.

Among the paintings is Eugene Verboeckhoven's masterpiece, "A Ewe and Two Lambs," life size; Bouguereau's "Cupid's Whisper," and other famous works, including examples by

Detaille,	Vilbert,	Jacques,
Ziem,	Berne Bellecour,	Daubigny,
Brissot,	Pail,	Lambert,
Jongkind,	Van Marke,	Munier,
Israels,	Schreyer,	Jacquet,
Stevens,	Dupre,	Blommers.

The entire collection to be sold by ABSOLUTE PUBLIC SALE to settle the estate of Alf. Jno. Reynolds. On exhibition daily from 9 A. M.

Summer Resorts.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?

Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New York at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Office, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. **ILLUSTRATED HOMES**, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of $40 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 20 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

"THE EDGEMERE,"

between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. I.; new Summer resort; 10 miles from city; new hotel; magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing; send for circular. Three completely furnished cottages. A. E. DICK, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

The Elberon,

ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.

This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

PAXINOSA INN

AND COTTAGES, EASTON, Penn.

Open June 15. Two hours from New-York. Grand scenery. First-class table. Fine orchestra. Direct trolley communication. Under the direct management of the company. For terms address JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

Excelsior Spring Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

A family hotel noted for its excellent table. Ten minutes' walk from Saratoga. Large shady lawns. Modern sanitary plumbing. $10 to $17.50 per week. Send for illustrated booklet.

C. W. LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES,

NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON,

WILL OPEN ABOUT JUNE 1. The house and grounds are open for inspection, and rooms can now be engaged. N. Y. office, Mad. Av. Hotel. Horace M. Clark, Mgr. T. J. PORTER, Prop.

PASSACONAWAY INN,

YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.

Opens June 1st.

Romer Gillis, Manager. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Spring and Winter Resorts.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

2,500 feet elevation in the Great Virginia Mountains. An all season climate. Mild Spring, Cool Summer, Delightful Fall. Most complete bathing establishment in America.

Bath attendants from the best European baths. Baths from Flowing Hot Springs—hot vapor, hot air, hot spout, (the most curative bath known,) needle, spray, electric, massage, &c.

One night's ride via the Chesapeake and Ohio Route. Leave New-York 5 P. M., arrive Springs 8 A. M. Sleeping and Dining Cars.

Full information at C. & O. offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, New-York, or by addressing FRED STERRY, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

ATLANTIC CITY.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Appointments complete—Location unexcelled. THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

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Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

11th ST., 26 EAST.—Handsome large room, with connecting room, for two or three gentlemen; excellent table.

41st St., 45 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms; extra good table; low rates; table boarders wanted; references.

Furnished Rooms.

189th ST., 252 WEST.—One or two gentlemen can secure very large, light room; second floor; southern exposure; agreeable outlook; adult family; furnished or unfurnished.

Excursions.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

All Traveling Expenses Included.

A party will **leave New-York in May** for a Grand Excursion of Forty-six Days to

ALASKA

The outward route is to be over the Picturesque **Canadian Pacific Railway**, through Montreal, Winnipeg, Banff Hot Springs, the grand scenery of the Selkirks, and Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland; the homeward route, after the Alaska voyage of twelve days, via the **Northern Pacific Railroad**, with a **week in the Yellowstone National Park.**

Magnificent trains of Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, with every first-class appointment, are to be used in crossing the continent. The Alaska trip will be on the favorite steamer "Queen." Tickets allow stop-over privileges.

Special Tours through Europe, leaving New-York in May, June, and July.

Two Summer Trips to Alaska, leaving New-York in July, for two 45-day excursions.

Colorado and the Yellowstone National Park; a 31-day excursion, leaving New-York in July.

Tours to the **Hawaiian Islands, Japan, and China.**

A Series of Summer Tours, of one to four weeks, to the principal resorts of New-England, Middle States, and Canada.

Independent railroad and steamship tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular tour desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth Street, Corner Union Square, New-York.

Manhattan Beach.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, MAY 4.

7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M. 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:50 P. M. **SUNDAYS**, 8:30, 9:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:00, 4:10, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50 P. M.

Religious Notices.

A.—A.—A.—A.—FORWARD MOVEMENT.—Metropolitan Hall, 14th St., near 6th Av.—Afternoon service at 4. Evening services—Sacred orchestral concert at 7:30; service of song at 8; Rev. S. P. Cadman, leader, will preach at both services; evening subject—"The Silent Looks of Christ." Sunday school, 2:15. Noonday meetings every day. Week night services—Monday night, Christian Endeavor; Tuesday night, Bible reading in Philippians, by Mr. Cadman; Wednesday night, pictorial, "A Trip Through Switzerland," by Philip Phillips, Jr.; Thursday night, Rev. J. L. Hancock will lead; Friday night, questions answered by Mr. Cadman; Saturday night, concert for the people. Free.

AT CHICKERING HALL.—SERVICE IN MEMORY of the late W. Jennings Demorest, Esq., at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Prof. Samuel Dickie of Michigan, Chairman National Prohibition Committee, will preside, and addresses will be made by Hon. John P. St. John, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, Rev. John A. B. Wilson, D. D., Dr. D. H. Mann, and Mr. John Lloyd Thomas. Music by male quartet and choir. All are invited.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—The seventieth annual meeting of the American Tract Society will be held in the lecture room of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, corner Madison Av. and 24th St., on Wednesday, May 8, at 10 A. M. The Secretaries and Treasurer will present their reports, and brief addresses will be made by returned missionaries and others. The public is cordially invited.

AT HOME.
23D ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER LEXINGTON AV.
REV. EDWARD E. KNAPP.
11 A. M., 8 P. M.
WELCOME.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 3:30 P. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited. Communion after morning service.

AT CENTRAL CHURCH, 7th AV. AND 14th St.—10:45 A. M., reception of members and communion service by Dr. Andrew Longacre, Revs. S. P. Cadman, and J. L. Hartsock; special music, led by Prof. Bjorkesten. Evening service at Metropolitan Hall. Seats free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Evensong at 8 P. M. (Seats free.) A one-hour service, with full choir, and sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

A.—A.—AT EIGHTEENTH STREET, EIGHTH Avenue Methodist, John A. B. Wilson, D. D.—Stranger's Sabbath Home, 10:30 A. M., sermon and communion for all; 7:30, "Return of the Ransomed." Special music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK, East 14th St. and Irving Place, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., will preach to-morrow and EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 4 O'CLOCK.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AVENUE, corner 37th Street.—Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., pastors.—Services Sunday, May 5, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. McIlvaine will preach in the morning, and Dr. Van Dyke in the afternoon. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate Reformed Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 4 P. M.

Collegiate Reformed Church, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrill, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Topic: "On this Rock will I Build My Church" and 8 P. M., topic—"The Common People Heard Him Gladly."

Collegiate Reformed Church, University Heights.—Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

Collegiate Reformed Church, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Morning, "Is Religion in the Home Declining in Our Country?" Evening, "What Shall We Believe Concerning the Resurrection of Christ," preaching by special request. Music by Jeannette MacClanahan, soprano; Alice Baumgartner, contralto; Harold Dexter, tenor; Walter C. Low, basso. Strangers cordially welcomed.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av. Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor. Rev. John Hutchinson of the New-York College and Church will preach at 11 A. M. Pastor at 8 P. M.

Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av. Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening topic, "Thanking."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor. Dr. A. F. Schauffler will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening subject, "The Excavator's Spade in the Bible." Sabbath school and young men's Bible class at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42d St. and Madison Av.

Rev. E. WALPOLE WARREN, D. D., Rector.

8:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
11, Morning Service and Holy Communion. Sermon by Rev. Ralph A. Baldwin, M. A. 7:45, Evening Service. Sermon by Rev. M. George Thompson, M. A.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St.—Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., rector. Holy Communion at 10 A. M. Service, sermon and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Afternoon service at 4 o'clock. The Bishop will administer confirmation at the morning service. In the afternoon the rector will preach. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., special service, under auspices of the Church Club.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., fourteenth anniversary sermon; subject, "The Superiority of Universalism," with some reference to Dr. Sample's arraignment of Universalism. No evening service.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Sunday, May 5, 4 o'clock, MUSICAL SERVICE. GALLIA BY GOUNOD.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., preaching: "The Immortal Springtime and Its Renewal."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV. AND 34th St.—Services at 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. All are cordially invited.

Religious Notices.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, SUNday May, 5, 4 P. M.—Third lecture in the Church Club course on "Christian Unity," by Archdeacon Olmsted of Cooperstown, N. Y. Subject: "The Two Creeds." Further lectures of the course Sunday, May 12, 4 P. M. Subject: "The Two Great Sacraments." Lecturer, Archdeacon Chambré of Lowell Mass. Sunday, May 19, 4 P. M. Subject: "The Historic Episcopate"; Lecturer, the Rev. Francis J. Hall, M. A., of the Western Theological Seminary. Brief musical service. Seats free.

MURRAY AND KERWIN TO GO

Mayor Demands the Resignations of the Police Commissioners.

ASKS THEM TO RETIRE NEXT MONDAY

Their Places in the Board to be Filled by Theodore Roosevelt and Col. Grant.

MAY WAIT UNTIL THEY ARE REMOVED

Neither Will Say What He Proposes to Do—Both Are Pronounced Platt Men.

Mayor Strong will probably officially announce his changes in the Police Board next Monday. It is now almost certain that President James J. Martin, Tammany, and Commissioners Charles H. Murray and Michael Kerwin will go out of office on that day.

The Mayor yesterday demanded the resignations of Kerwin and Murray, to take effect May 6. President Martin's term has expired, and now he is simply holding over.

The Mayor yesterday sent Kerwin and Murray letters which read as follows:

Dear Sir: A careful consideration of the present and future needs of the Police Department leads me to the conclusion that it would be desirable for you to resign your position as Police Commissioner, to take effect Monday, May 6.

To succeed Messrs. Kerwin and Murray Mayor Strong will appoint Theodore Roose-

Charles H. Murray.
Asked to resign as a Police Commissioner.

velt and Col. F. D. Grant, and to succeed Mr. Martin he will appoint ex-Assistant District Attorney Andrew D. Parker, as already told in The New-York Times.

Commissioner Avery D. Andrews will be continued in office, and the board will be bi-partisan, with Messrs. Roosevelt and Grant, Republicans, and Messrs. Andrews and Parker, Democrats.

Mr. Roosevelt will be made President, in place of Mr. Martin, and either Mr. Grant or Mr. Parker will succeed Mr. Kerwin as Treasurer.

Mayor Strong said some weeks ago that he would remove Messrs. Kerwin and Murray, and for some days it has been evident that the demand for their resignations would be made at any time. Beyond saying that he had sent the letters the Mayor would not discuss the matter yesterday.

Commissioner Andrews, after the meeting of the Police Board, at which Inspector McAvoy was retired over his protest, called upon the Mayor. When asked whether he knew anything about the demand for the resignations of Messrs. Kerwin and Murray he said:

"This action at the meeting to-day would seem to indicate that they are making their last play. I have never seen more outrageous conduct in my life, and it is evident that they do not expect to sit again. It would be impossible for them to act as they did if they expected to remain longer on the board.

"The other Commissioners rushed through promotions helter-skelter without even telling me the names of the men whom I was expected to vote for, and in other ways they acted as if I was not on the board, well knowing that a combination between them would strip me of any say in the matter whatever.

"The action in regard to McAvoy was the most outrageous imaginable. The application of McAvoy was made just fifteen minutes before the board meeting, and after he had seen the other three Commissioners, and knew that the matter was

Gen. Michael Kerwin.
His resignation from the Police Board Demanded.

all right. They did not even give me the courtesy, which I have never heard of being refused, to allow the matter to lie over until the next meeting. They proposed it, did not listen to my protest, passed it, and settled the matter without even giving me a chance to be heard. From all this I would infer that Messrs. Murray and Kerwin feel that their days are numbered on the board."

BOTH PRONOUNCED PLATT MEN.

It Is Said Their Chief Advised Them to Wait Until Removed.

Commissioner Charles H. Murray was appointed to succeed Charles F. MacLean, who is now counsel to Sheriff Tamsen, on May 1, 1894, by Mayor Gilroy.

Mr. Murray had been Supervisor of the disputed Federal census of 1890, was a hide-bound Republican, and his appointment by a Tammany Mayor was the cause of great surprise and comment.

Mayor Gilroy had all along contended that he believed that the Police Board should be bi-partisan, so long as it had anything to with elections. He emphasized this belief again when John McClave resigned as Commissioner, as a result of the Lexow Senate committee's investigations, by appointing Gen. Michael Kerwin to succeed him.

This gave the board two Republicans, Murray and Kerwin, and two Tammany Democrats, Martin and Sheehan. Kerwin at the time of his appointment was regarded as a John E. Milholland Republican, but he was only in the Milholland movement because he thought Platt was going to back it, and as soon as he found that Platt had deserted it, he followed suit.

Both Murray and Kerwin are pronounced Platt men. Platt was anxious to keep them in the board, so that he could control half the Police Department. For various reasons Mayor Strong came to the conclusion some time ago that it would not do to continue the men as Commissioners.

The Platt people, of course, cried out that Mayor Strong was not keeping faith with them. Mayor Strong simply smiled at this and said that he had given no pledges to any one. About that time he told John Sabine Smith, who had called upon him to learn whether the report that he was going to remove Kerwin and Murray was true, that he had better tell his friends that he would be very glad to accept their resignations.

They declared that they did not propose to resign, it is understood, and it may be that they will persist in this determination until next Monday, when, if their resignations are not in the hands of the Mayor, they will be removed under the authority conferred on the Mayor by the power of removal law.

The coolness of the Mayor's note to the two Republican Police Commissioners has exasperated the Platt clan.

When Platt heard about it he gave one of his sardonic grins, and, it is reported, repeated some of the comments he has heretofore made on the Mayor.

He is understood to have advised the two Commissioners last night not to resign, but to compel the Mayor to remove them.

All sorts of rumors were flying about last night in reference to the Police Board. One was that Kerwin, Murray, and Martin would hold another meeting and attempt to make appointments or retire more men. It was also rumored that, to prevent any further action to-day, Mayor Strong would swear in Andrew D. Parker in place of James J. Martin.

Mr. Parker was interviewed last night, and said that he had heard nothing about such action. President Martin was also interviewed. He said that there was no intention of holding a meeting, either during the night or to-day, and that yesterday's meeting had been regularly adjourned as usual.

BOTH COMMISSIONERS RETICENT.

Messrs. Murray and Kerwin Refuse to Discuss the Mayor's Action.

Commissioners Kerwin and Murray were reticent in regard to the demand of the Mayor for their resignations.

A reporter for The New-York Times called last night at the residence of Mr. Kerwin to ask him whether he had received the Mayor's letter, and whether he intended to comply with the demand.

The Commissioner refused to see the reporter. He sent out a message by one of the members of his household that he had nothing to say.

Then the reporter sent in a request for a reply to the questions whether he had received the Mayor's letter, and whether he intended to resign. The Commissioner replied:

"I have nothing to say. Why don't you go to the Mayor? He knows it all. I will not answer any more questions."

Commissioner Murray was equally uncommunicative. When asked whether the Mayor had asked him to resign on May 6 he refused to answer.

"Will you resign?" asked the reporter.

"Wait till the time comes," replied the Commissioner, "and we shall see."

"Will you wait to be removed?"

Commissioner Murray smiled wearily and said:

"I have kept my tongue between my teeth so far and I can keep it there a while longer. Time will set all things right."

It was said last night that both the Commissioners were preparing replies to the letter from the Mayor and that the replies would be forwarded to the Mayor on Monday. They may prefer to be removed.

MRS. EDWARD KELLY'S BRAVERY

She Caught and Held a Man Who Was Prowling About in Her House—He Says He Is No Burglar.

William Smith, thirty-four years old, who said that he was a junk dealer and lived at the Palma House, in the Bowery, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon, charged with unlawfully entering the house of Banker Edward Kelly, son of the late Eugene Kelly, at 17 East Thirty-second Street.

Mrs. Kelly went to her room shortly after noon yesterday, where she found a man walking around. On the chiffonier valuable jewelry was lying.

The man, on seeing Mrs. Kelly, started to run from the room, when Mrs. Kelly caught him by the arm and demanded to know what he was doing there. At the same time she screamed, and one of her domestics, Mary Fay, hurried up stairs. The domestic also seized an arm of the intruder, who seemed considerably embarrassed and thoroughly alarmed.

"Won't you please let me go?" pleaded the man. "I am no burglar; I'm a junk man, and I just came in to see if you had anything to sell."

Meantime another domestic had got a policeman, who took the fellow to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station House.

Mr. Kelly was informed of the arrest, and he accompanied Miss Fay to Yorkville Court, where the latter signed a complaint against Smith yesterday afternoon.

To Police Justice Deuel the prisoner said that he found the basement door of the Kelly house open and entered.

"But I had no idea of stealing anything, your Honor,' 'said Smith, very earnestly, "for if I had wanted to I had plenty of opportunity before any one saw me. I was just looking for some of the folks, that's all."

Justice Deuel said that his actions were very suspicious, and he would hold him for the higher court.

At Mr. Kelly's suggestion the prisoner was photographed, and his previous record will be looked up.

"If the man is not known at Police Headquarters," said Mr. Kelly, "and if he is really a junkman and not a criminal, I do not want to prosecute him. But, otherwise, I shall press the complaint for all it is worth."

ALBERT B. HILTON NOW THE SOLE OWNER

He Buys the Interest of His Partner in Hilton, Hughes & Co.

The announcement was made yesterday that John M. Hughes ceased to be a member of the firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co. on May 1, his entire interest in the firm having been purchased by Alfred B. Hilton, who is now the sole and absolute proprietor of the business.

Mr. Hilton will in the future conduct the business alone. The name of the firm will not be changed for the present. The retirement of Mr. Hughes, who had been a member of the firm since October, 1882, was the result of an amicable arrangement, all the parties to the transaction being perfectly satisfied with the terms. The passing of the papers and the consideration took place on May 1. Mr. Hughes will have an office fitted up for him in the store at Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street, where he will transact his private business.

The firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co. succeeded A. T. Stewart in the dry goods business. Soon after the death of Mr. Stewart, ex-Judge Henry Hilton took charge of the merchant's business, and in a short time he bought out the widow's interest. E. J. Denning, a trusted employe of A. T. Stewart, was then admitted to the firm, and remained a member until his death in 1892. As soon as Judge Hilton's sons became of age they were made members of the firm. Albert B. Hilton entered the firm in 1886, and the other sons—Henry G. Hilton and Frederick Hilton—followed. Henry G. Hilton retired on Sept. 7, 1893, and Frederick died last August. Albert B. Hilton, the head of this large business, is only thirty years old.

Manuela Garcia to the Gerry Society.

Manuela Garcia, the Chinese-Spanish girl, who, it was hinted, when she arrived two weeks ago from Cuba, was being taken to China to be sold, was given in charge of the Gerry Society yesterday by Justice McMahon, in the Tombs Police Court. Superintendent Jenkins of the society showed a cablegram received from the Chief of Police of Havana, which stated in effect that Manuela had left Havana without the consent of her mother.

Mrs. Florens Will Recover.

Mrs. Anna Florens, who was shot twice by her husband, who killed himself, at their home, 2,208 Second Avenue, Thursday afternoon, is doing well, and the surgeons at the Harlem Hospital think there is no doubt of her recovery.

Effervescent Oratory.

Missouri has a preacher named Apollinaris. With him a sermon bubbling over with life is a finical possibility.—Press.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGED

An Indictment Against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

FOR KILLING MRS. MARY A. MEDINGER

If Found Guilty, a Fine of Not More Than $5,000 May Be Imposed—Officers Not Personally Liable.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, as a corporation, has been indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury for manslaughter in the second degree in causing the death of Mrs. Mary A. Medinger, in Court Street, Brooklyn, on the evening of March 26.

The indictment is found under Subdivision 3 of Section 193 of the Penal Code, which reads as follows:

"Such homicide is manslaughter in the second degree when committed without a design to effect death * * * by any act, procurement, or culpable negligence of any person, which, according to the provisions of this chapter, does not constitute the crime of murder in the first or second degree or manslaughter in the first degree."

The law provides that "in all cases where a corporation is convicted of offense, for the commission of which a natural person would be punished with imprisonment as for a felony, such corporation is punishable with a fine of not more than $5,000."

The corporation in this case is represented by its President, Vice President, Secretary, Manager, and Board of Directors. They are not liable personally.

The Grand Jury had before it as witnesses Johanna Prendergast, Henry J. Devine, John Sheehan, George E. White, Robert H. Newson, Frank Stewart, Dwight Kingsbury, Daniel F. Lewis, W. A. H. Bogardus, J. C. Cameron, Robert A. Thompson, John Hefkin, and Col. John N. Partridge.

Franklin B. Van Wart, who is in the insurance business, and who lives in the Twenty-first Ward, was the foreman of the Grand Jury. In its finding the jury said:

"The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, on the day and year aforesaid, unmindful of its duty, as hereinbefore set forth, did willfully, knowingly, and feloniously neglect so to do, and did not then and there carefully, skillfully, and cautiously operate, manage, and direct the operation of said trolley cars when the same were in transit upon the streets and by-ways of the City of Brooklyn, but did, on the contrary, culpably, negligently manage and direct the operation of said trolley cars recklessly, carelessly, unskillfully, and incautiously then and there propel, operate, and run said cars at a reckless, unreasonable, incautious, careless, unsafe, and improper rate of speed, and did not then and there properly construct said trolley cars or cause the same to be properly constructed, so that when the same were in operation as aforesaid, the lives and safety of any person or persons was not thereby endangered, but did then and there use and operate certain cars constructed in an improper and unsafe manner, and did not then and there provide and attach to said trolley cars proper and efficient fenders, guards, attachments, or appurtenances to in any way prevent or guard against possible death or injury being inflicted upon any persons by reason, or in consequence of accident, carelessness, or misfortune on the part of any employe of said corporation or any other persons."

The Grand Jury then charges the company with culpable negligence, and specifies that:

"Trolley Car No. 500 of the Court Street line did, on March 26, knock down to the ground Mrs. Mary A. Medinger, and by such culpable negligence allowed the car to pass over and upon her body, inflicting divers grievous and mortal wounds, bruises, fractures, and contusions, from which she died.

"And so the Grand Jury do say that the said corporations, to-wit, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, on the day and year aforesaid, did willfully, feloniously, and culpably, carelessly and negligently kill and slay in the manner and form aforesaid, and by reason and in consequence of the willful, culpable carelessness, and neglect of said corporation, as hereinbefore set forth, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity."

The second count of the indictment refers only to the case of Mrs. Medinger's death, and accuses the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company of the crime of manslaughter in the second degree.

The indictment is signed by James W. Ridgway, District Attorney, who served notice of the finding of the bill upon Daniel F. Lewis, the President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and notified him that he would be called upon to plead to the indictment in the Kings County Court of Sessions next Friday, May 10.

Benjamin F. Lewis, in a talk with a reporter for The New-York Times last night on the finding of the indictment against his company, said:

"It is strange that the Brooklyn Heights Company should be picked out for indictment, as it is the only company that adopted the fender approved of by the Mayor and the Railway Commission of this city.

"This fender has been approved of by the State legislative committee of Massachusetts. Mr. Bogardus spent most of his time for six months investigating fenders, and the one now in use by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company was adopted.

"The record of the fender is good. In eight months we have a record of its having caught, picked up, or carried thirty-three people, and we know of thirty-nine other cases, making in all seventy-two people who have been picked up in eight months.

"The trouble is caused by an epidemic, if I may so call it, based upon the reports in sensational newspapers which are not based upon facts.

"In 1891, when our entire system was horse cars, there were ten deaths, and in 1894, when the entire system was operated by electricity, and we were carrying 20,000,000 more passengers than in 1891, there were only ten deaths.

"It is true that in 1893, when the electricity was first instituted, that there were many more accidents, but the same thing may be said of all cities where a change has been made from horse power to some other motive power.

"I will be glad if the people will stop talking about it. The sooner they realize they are talking too much the better for all persons interested.

"There is no city in the United States where there has been a change from horse power to electricity but what that city and people have been greatly benefited, and the history of all large radical and public changes is the same."

Lawyer Whitehouse of the same company said:

"The indictment charges that the company failed to furnish a proper and efficient fender or lifesaver. The fender on the car was the same one in style which is used at present on the West End Railroad of Boston. There it was selected, after careful tests, by a committee appointed by the State Legislature, and has since been approved by several commissions. The Mayor and the Electric Subway Commission of this city were in favor of the fender when it was first placed upon our cars, which was done at a great expense only after the Subway Commission had examined and approved the fender on the West End Railroad."

GRAND JURY CONSIDERS FENDERS

It Condemns All Used in Brooklyn as No Protection to Life.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday handed to Judge Moore of the Kings County Court of Sessions a presentment regarding the deaths by trolley cars in Brooklyn. The presentment reads as follows:

"Of our own motion we have had under investigation the important matter of a death caused by a trolley car of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, in reference to which we have found an indictment against the said corporation.

"In this connection we beg also to present our opinion that the fenders in use on the trolley cars operated in the City of Brooklyn are not a proper and sufficient protection to human life, and that the wheel guards on the cars of all the companies are of little or no value in preventing loss of life. We would therefore call the attention of the State Legislature, now in session in Albany, to the necessity for the immediate passage of a law requiring the adoption by all surface railroads, whether operated by horse, trolley, or cable, of the best available safeguards for the protection of human life and limb."

STATE ARTILLERYMEN AT WAR

NOT WITH GUNS, BUT WITH ACTS AND WORDS.

Capt. Wilson, It Is Said, Has Aroused Capt. Wendel's Ire by Urging a Consolidation of Batteries.

There is a little war between Capt. Lewis Wendel of the First Battery and Capt. David Wilson of the Second Battery, two of the best known artillery officers in the National Guard.

The cause of this war is said to be the ambition of Capt. Wilson to become a Major and have the two batteries consolidated and formed into a battalion of artillery. It is well known that Capt. Wilson's officers favor this scheme, as do also certain officers in Capt. Wendel's battery. Several officers in the latter's command are known to be dissatisfied with Capt. Wendel, and they would like to see a change, even against the wishes of their commanding officer.

Several conferences among certain officers of both batteries have been held, without Capt. Wendel's knowledge, in relation to an organization of a battalion, and these meetings finally resulted in a plan to spring this scheme on Capt. Wendel with the hope that he would agree to it.

Capt. Wendel received a letter a few days ago from Capt. Wilson, in which the latter stated that he had invited Capt. Wendel's officers, together with his own, to meet at the Café Savarin, to discuss plans of considerable importance to both organizations, and he asked Capt. Wendel to be present. Capt. Wendel accordingly attended the meeting. Although he felt somewhat indignant that his officers should have received notice to meet and discuss military affairs before he had any knowledge that such a scheme was on foot, he did not betray his feelings. But, it is said, thought a great deal.

Matters were discussed at the meeting in reference to the formation of the two batteries into a battalion, and the majority favored the plan. Capt. Wendel, however, would express no opinion. When the others requested him to go with them to Gen. Fitzgerald and talk over the matter, Capt. Wendel refused.

Friends of Capt. Wendel declare that the action of Capt. Wilson in calling a meeting of Capt. Wendel's officers before first obtaining permission was discourteous.

When Capt. Wendel was asked for particulars of the matter he at first refused to say anything, but he finally admitted that his officers had received a letter from Capt. Wilson, asking them to attend a meeting to discuss military affairs, and that the first he knew of such a meeting was when he received a letter from Capt. Wilson, which stated that his (Wendel's) officers had been called to a meeting, and asked him to attend. Capt. Wendel said:

"I have no ill will toward Capt. Wilson, but his action in interfering with the affairs of my organization is a most unusual and unfair step for a National Guard officer to take."

Capt. Wendel refused to say whether or not he intended to take any official action in reference to the matter, nor would he discuss the matter further.

Capt. David Wilson admitted to a reporter that he had called a meeting, and said:

"It was at the Café Savarin, and Capt. Wendel was present. We made him Chairman of the meeting, which was called on my invitation to our men and officers, and to those of Capt. Wendel's battery. He and I talked the matter over some weeks before the meeting was called. Its object was to consider the feasibility of making a battalion out of the two batteries. After the meeting we called on Gen. Fitzgerald to tell him of our wishes, but Capt. Wendel would not go with us. He was neither for nor against the plan, but said he would take time to consider it."

When asked if Capt. Wendel would stand any chance of being made Major in the event of an organization of a battalion of artillery, Capt. Wilson said he did not think so. The Captain further said that he and Wendel had had no falling out over the matter in any way.

Members of both commands conversant with the subject assert most positively that there is much bad feeling over the matter, and that there may soon be some interesting developments.

The First Battery hopes to have a new armory on the west side of the city, and Capt. Wendel has already appeared before the Armory Board and made formal application for quarters. Capt. Wendel is most highly thought of in military circles, and he has received a very high rating from the Inspector General for many years. One of the best achievements of Capt. Wendel's battery was in a practice march last year, which was participated in by a battery of the regular army. Capt. Wendel's men all managed to have their rations served on times, as their transportation arrangements never broke down. That of the regular army battery was miles away when wanted, and its men received rations from Capt. Wendel's battery.

Capt. Wilson is also recognized as a thorough military officer, and has a long and honorable record. There have been rumors for some time that he was about to resign from the battery, but well-informed National Guardsmen assert that the Captain would very much like to wear the "gold oak leaf" before he retires.

THE REMOVAL OF STABLE REFUSE

Attention Called by the Health Board to New Regulations.

President Wilson of the Health Department has issued a printed notice to owners, lessees, occupants, and tenants of stables in this city, calling their attention to Sanitary Ordinance No. 100, as amended on March 26, 1895.

Under this ordinance every owner, lessee, tenant, and occupant of any stall, stable, or apartment in the built-up portions of the city in which horses or cattle are kept, or in which manure or stable refuse shall collect, shall cause such manure or refuse to be promptly and properly removed, and keep the stalls, yards, drains, and appurtenances thereof in a clean and sanitary condition, free from odors. It shall be the duty of every such person "to cause all manure and stable refuse to be removed daily from such stable or stable premises, unless the same are pressed in bales, barrels, or boxes," and after June 1, 1895, all such persons owning or using any such premises "from which the manure and stable refuse is not removed daily, shall cause the same to be pressed in bales, barrels, or boxes at least once in each day, and so pressed as to reduce the same to not more than one-third of the original bulk."

No removals of such matter shall be made without a permit from the Board of Health, and the removals shall be made in carts and wagons to docks and places approved by the Board of Health. All loading shall be done within the stable premises, and the refuse shall be so protected while passing through the streets that none of it will fall to the ground or emit offensive odors.

No vaults or receptacles shall be built to hold such matter in the built-up portions of the city without a permit from the Board of Health.

$26 in Aid of Poor Kane.

Mrs. Morehouse lectured last night at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church on "Morals." The purpose of the lecture was to obtain funds with which to purchase false legs for James Kane, a stonecutter, whose legs were amputated. Kane is now in the hospital on Blackwell's Island. At the conclusion of the lecture a collection was taken, and $25 obtained.

The New-York Times has received $1, contributed by "R.," to the fund being raised for Kane's benefit.

SHOES

Russet shoes.
High $2.50 and $4.
Low $3.50.

Patent-leather shoes $5—for young men, old men, middle-age men. Pointed toes—think of it!—that don't hurt your feet.

Socks: 25 cents or more for almost any kind you want. Some called *fil de Perse*—whatever that is—at 50 and 75 cents, are new, interesting, and well-made.

Steamer-rugs $5 to $16.50.

Gloves—slate and tan (undressed kid) are fashionable now.

Clothes—oh yes! Full dress, half dress, ordinary, negligee—no matter what, fit is the biggest part of lastingness.

Your money back if you want it.

Not open evenings.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

CALLED ON GOV. MORTON

Thomas C. Platt Pleading in Behalf of His State Machine.

HIS FOLLOWERS GROWING WEAK-KNEED

Admitted that It Will Be Difficult for Him to Run This Year's State Convention—Many Law-Makers in Town.

Gov. Morton arrived here early last night. On the same train with him came Speaker Fish, Senator Stapleton, several other legislators, and William Barnes, Jr. Gov. Morton went to the Hotel Renaissance, where his family has been staying. Speaker Fish and Senator Stapleton went to the Murray Hill.

Speaker Fish said he sincerely hoped that Mayor Strong would approve of the Bipartisan Police bill, because, if he disapproved of it, and suggested amendments, it would be impossible to pass it again at this session, because an amendment now would necessitate beginning the whole matter over again, and there would not be time for that.

Senator Stapleton intimated that it did not make very much difference whether the bill in its present form became a law or not.

Gov. Morton said that he had nothing to say for publication. Thomas C. Platt spent a portion of the evening with the Governor at the Hotel Renaissance. He is deeply troubled over the events of the last few days. Even his own admirers admit that it will be a very difficult matter for Mr. Platt to run this year's State Convention according to his fancy, much less the convention of next year, for the selection of delegates to the Republican National Convention. Mr. Platt is now pleading with Gov. Morton to give the old State machine a chance for its existence. Followers of Platt are becoming weak-kneed. It looks as though the last days of his bossism were here.

"Why," said an admirer of Mr. Platt last night, "the veto of the Worth bill by Gov. Morton and the ousting of Police Commissioners Kerwin and Murray by Mayor Strong, coming right on top of Mr. Platt's other troubles, are altogether too much for him to withstand. New-York County and Kings County are lost to him now. This would not be so bad if it were not for the fact that it would have a very decided bearing on the anti-Platt fight in other counties of the State. I don't see what Senator Platt is getting out of Gov. Morton for this end of the State, and he is certainly getting nothing out of Mayor Strong. He cannot control one single city department. The Department of Public Works is anti-Platt; the Fire Department is anti-Platt; the Dock Department is anti-Platt; the Department of Charities and Correction cannot be controlled by Mr. Platt any more than can the Police Board that is to be appointed Monday, or the Street-Cleaning Department.

"Where, then, does Platt come in? He doesn't come in at all. He is beaten. His friends might as well admit it. Many of them, like 'Lou' Payn, helped along the result. The game is up and the weak-kneed followers of Mr. Platt are already seeking for new alliances. But there are enough men in the Republican Party who will stick to him to make serious trouble, and a factional Republican fight, like that between the Stalwarts and Half-breeds, is now almost inevitable. The Union Leaguers and other anti-Platt forces are working, not only in this county, but in every county in the State, and they seem now to have the best of the fight. Platt, however, is crafty and has a trick or two left up his sleeve yet. If he had better advisers than he has had, things might be different. He is going to make a fight to retain his power, but there is little chance."

The Abell committee, which has been investigating State departments, came down last night, and will look into the civil service in Brooklyn to-day.

There will be enough lawmakers in town to-day to hold several conferences. In addition to the members who came down last night, are the members of the Senate Investigating Committee, which was in session here yesterday.

Senator Coggeshall, of course, is in the city. There was a great deal of talk yesterday about the Police Reorganization bill and whether it could now be passed. Senator O'Connor said the bill would be passed. He also said that he believed that the Mayor would approve the Bi-Partisan bill. Senator Coggeshall did not agree to either of these opinions. As to the Police Reorganization bill, Senator Coggeshall said:

"In the first place, I have not changed my mind a particle in regard to the bill. The people who are howling for it in its present un-American shape seem to have a kind of hydrophobia. They are suffering from some awful hysteria, and refuse to see things as they are. But I shall not be swerved from doing my duty to the 3,000 policemen of this city, who have rights as well as other people. Policeman all pay 2 per cent. of their salaries to the Pension Fund, so that when they have served twenty years on the force they will have the right, if they choose, to retire on half pay. Now, shall they pay the 2 per cent. for nineteen years, and on some charge be peremptorily dismissed from the force without the right to appeal? I say no, most emphatically, and on these grounds I shall continue to oppose the Police Reorganization bill."

Some want to know what advice has been given Coggeshall on this subject by T. C. Platt.

Senators Raines, Kilburn, Pound, and Speaker Fish called on the Governor last night. It was also said that Mayor Strong called for a few moments as a matter of courtesy.

More Trains on the Elevated.

The Manhattan Railway Company put additional express trains on the Ninth Avenue line last month, and has now done the same on the Sixth Avenue line. This arrangement has made an almost continuous series of express trains.

In addition to the express trains that formerly ran over the Sixth Avenue line, there will be four additional ones from South Ferry after 10:43 o'clock P. M., which are called "theatre express trains," and four from Franklin Street between 5 o'clock and 5:48 o'clock P. M. There are two additional south-bound trains from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street in the mornings and nine in the afternoons.

All of the north-bound trains make all the stops from Seventy-second Street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and all of the south-bound trains make all the stops between Twenty-third Street and South Ferry.

The great advantages that will be obtained by this arrangement will be fully appreciated by midday shoppers and theatregoers.

Sale of Skirts.

Alpaca, (newest cut), $11.50.

Serge, (lined with silk), $16.50.

Brocaded Silk, $21.50, worth $35.00.

Stylish Tailor-made Costumes (lined throughout with silk), $28.50, worth $35.00.

Duck, Piqué and Linen Suits for street wear.

Organdie & Batiste Gowns.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The pupils of Miss Kelsey's School, 8 West Eighty-third Street, entertained their friends with elocutionary and Delsartic exercises yesterday morning. The older girls recited brief biographies of famous women, while the younger children impersonated characters from story land. The exercises were varied by kindergarten games and by music, a violin solo being especially enjoyed.

—The body of an unknown man about forty years old, with light hair and mustache, was found yesterday afternoon in the North River, at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street. The body was clothed in a black coat and vest, gray trousers, white shirt and collar, dotted necktie, gray stockings, and patent-leather gaiters.

—Coroner O'Meagher yesterday held an inquest to learn the cause of Tillie Rousch's death. It was said that she died from eating "April fool candy," but at the inquest it was decided that her death was caused by peritonitis brought on by natural causes. causes.

—A. Major is now furnishing free ice water in front of his establishment at 461 Pearl Street. He produces water of spring-water temperature by means of his patent ice float. He is the first one to supply free ice water this year in this city.

—President A. V. V. Raymond of Union College will preach to-morrow evening in the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, corner of West Seventy-third Street and the Boulevard.

—There will be a memorial service for the late W. Jennings Demorest at Chickering Hall to-morrow afternoon.

—Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. announce that they have removed to their new offices at 50 Wall Street.

Brooklyn.

—Andrew R. Baird was arrested some time ago on the charge of having violated the eight-hour law in compelling his men to work more than eight hours a day. Justice Walsh dismissed the complaint yesterday. The young man is a son of Col. Andrew D. Baird, and is engaged in the stonecutting business.

—Mayor Schieren yesterday disapproved the legislative bill introduced by Mr. Campbell for the construction of a sewer in North Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, as the bill calls for the payment of the sewer out of the tax levy rather than out of the proceeds of bonds. His disapproval was sent to Albany.

—In the City Court yesterday Justice Osborne gave judgment against the City in favor of Robert Furey for extra work done in cleaning the streets in August, September, October, and November, 1892, and August, 1893. The judgment aggregates $14,940.53.

—The Spring meeting of the New-England Society will take place in the Art Rooms, on Montague Street, on Wednesday evening, and the Partridge marble bust of Benjamin D. Silliman, the first President of the society, will be presented.

—The Stuyvesant Heights Republican Club has sent resolutions to Gov. Morton thanking him for vetoing the Worth Charities bill, and congratulating the citizens of Brooklyn upon the wise action of the Governor.

Long Island.

—After appointing three new members of the Health Board, the Sea Cliff Board of Trustees could not agree upon the remainder of the board, and the only way out of the difficulty was to reappoint the old Board of Health. That has been done. Before reappointing the old board, it is said, they agreed to drop Dr. W. J. Burns as Health Officer, and give the place to Dr. McNichol.

—The pupils of the Southampton High School have organized a bicycle club, with these officers: Miss Annie Wines, President; Miss Sadie Bennett, Vice President; Benjamin Eldredge, Secretary and Treasurer.

—The charter of the Mutual Insurance Company of Glen Cove having been renewed by the Legislature, the corporation will proceed to erect a handsome office building in the village.

—The Rev. Wilbert P. Ferguson, pastor of the Patchogue Methodist Church, has accepted a call to the Presidency of the Centenary Collegiate Institute, at Hackettstown, N. J.

—The Northport Health Board has organized by electing the Rev. J. H. Stansbury President, Edward A. Mathias Secretary, and Dr. H. H. Davidson Health Officer.

—Herbert Roosevelt, son of R. B. Roosevelt, is having a thirty-five-foot flat-bottomed schooner yacht built at Sayville for use on the Great South Bay.

—The proposition to spend $8,000 in enlarging the Islip public school has been voted down by the taxpayers there.

—The congregation of the Babylon Methodist Church are busy raising funds for the erection of a new edifice.

—A survey is being made at Rockville Centre for water mains in the village streets.

Yonkers.

—A public meeting has been called by Mayor Peene, to be held in the Common Council Chamber on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of giving citizens an opportunity to be heard in relation to the new revised charter, which has passed both houses of the Legislature.

—It has been decided that on Memorial Day the Grand Army men will strew with flowers the graves of all deceased veterans, and there will be exercises at the Soldiers and Sailors' monument by the school children. In the evening memorial exercises will be held in Music Hall.

—The arrangements for the music in the First Presbyterian Church for the ensuing year are about the same as last year. Dr. Jeffery continues as organist and conductor, Miss Beach as soprano, Mrs. Myers as alto, and Amos Ryiah as tenor.

—A most enjoyable sociable was held at the Daysprng Presbyterian Church on Thursday night. The members of the Harmony Club contributed selections that were much appreciated.

—John Wiffler, who for thirty-two years has been the superintendent of the property of the late John B. Trevor, has resigned, and is going to his native home in Germany.

—Fire yesterday morning gutted the paint store of William Nevins and furniture store of A. Cahrman on Main Street. The property was insured.

—Carl Bertalovitz has received a permit for erecting a frame dwelling on the northeast corner of Voss Avenue and Frederic Street.

—The reception to Pastor Bruce at the Park Hill Reformed Church last evening was largely attended, and was a pleasant affair.

—John J. Sloane of this city has been appointed Deputy Grand Chief of the Order of Haymakers for Westchester County.

—The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club will have another of its Saturday night feasts this evening at the clubhouse.

—A planked shad dinner will be served at the City Club on Thursday evening, May 9, at 7:30.

—There was a mock trial in the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church last evening.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Claremont Bicycle Tea.—If the weather is fair the much-talked-of bicycle tea will take place at Claremont this afternoon. The charity to be benefited is the Burnham Industrial Farm. Society will certainly have a large representation. The Michaux Club members are to ride up on bicycles from Fifty-ninth Street. The club will meet at the Casino in Central Park at 2 o'clock, and after luncheon the members will make a run to Claremont. Tickets for the bicycle tea, at $2 each, can be had at Sherry's, the Waldorf, the Plaza, and of Mrs. Trenor L. Park of 267 Madison Avenue.

—To Visit Europe.—Miss Isabel Rhoades of Providence, R. I., is visiting Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson of 24 West Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. Pierson and Miss Adel Pierson will shortly sail for Europe, where they will spend the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. William G. Low of Brooklyn will sail to-day for Europe on the steamship Campania.

—Their Town House Closed.—Mrs. John E. Parsons and the Misses Parsons closed their town house yesterday and have gone to Rye, where they will remain until June, when they will go to Lenox and open their country place, Stonover, for the season.

—Miss Mildred Austin Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Mildred Austin, daughter of Mrs. J. Charles Austin, of Syracuse, N. Y., to Walter F. Hunter of New-York. The wedding will take place next Autumn.

—Mrs. Lee C. Harby, the Southern authoress, who has been spending the Winter and Spring with relatives and friends in Texas and South Carolina, returned to the city last week, to her residence, 313 West Seventieth Street.

—Ellerslie to Be Opened Soon.—Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Helen Morton, who are now at the Hotel Rennaissance, will go to Rhinecliff-on-the-Hudson next week and open Ellerslie for the Summer.

—Mrs. Frank Leslie and Mrs. Dr. Walter M. Fleming, 240 Fifth Avenue, have engaged passage by the City of Rome, sailing from New-York May 25.

—Mrs. Harriet Webb of Detroit will spend the Summer in New-York. She is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Sutton, 224 West Forty-fourth Street.

—Guests in a Venitian Palace.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Padelford are the guests of Robert Hargous, at Desdemona's Palace, in Venice.

An Advertising Agent Arrested.

Alfred Ingraham, an advertising agent, whose office is at 28 Court Street, and who lives at 3 Canton Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday in that city on a warrant sworn out by H. F. Reese of Ninth Street, this city.

The charge against Ingraham is that he appropriated twenty-seven shares of the stock of the Union National Bank of Westminster, Md., which were worth $1,350, and which was given to him as collateral for a loan of $100. He is charged with selling the stock to a builder named McCauley of this city for $600.

Ingraham was turned over by the Brooklyn police to Detective Sergeant Trainor of District Attorney Fellows's office.

Run Over by a Wagon and Died.

An unknown man, about forty years old, was knocked down and run over by a heavy ice wagon on Myrt

Saturday
May 4-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

32 Pages 32 Pages

The New-York Times

WILL PUBLISH TO-MORROW

Reviews of John Bigelow's Biography of the great Democratic statesman,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN

Written by Senator David B. Hill and Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels.

These articles, filling two pages of The Sunday Times, will have an extraordinary interest for every student of American politics. Mr. Eckels has prepared an appreciation of the career of Mr. Tilden as a whole, giving special attention to his financial views, and Mr. Hill has contributed an examination of his achievements as a party leader. Both articles are masterly studies of Tilden's life and services. Senator Hill was associated with Mr. Tilden in the New-York Legislature, and in his later political career Mr. Eckels was one of the group of young men in Albany who were trained in the Tilden school of politics.

To-morrow's Times will also contain a large number of special articles of more than usual interest. The following headlines tell what some of them will be about:

Harlem's Fine Bowlers Winners of the Republican club league tournament. High averages and new records. New-York Team No. 2 won the first prize. Close bowling for second place. Handsome trophies given.

Christians in Turkey An American college on the banks of the Bosphorus. Its great influence in the East. Some facts about the Armenian outrages. The attempt to find the cause and the responsibility.

A Church Settlement Good work done by the Church of the Redeemer, in Avenue A. College settlement idea adopted. Really non-sectarian, though under sect auspices. How the work is conducted. Interesting details and incidents.

Advance in Photography Wonderful work done in the science in recent years. Color Photography and its uses. What Mr. Frederic E. Ives has accomplished with his photochromoscope. Of advantage to artists.

Starr of the Silk Mask Famous desperado recently killed in the Indian Territory. Mystery of his desperate career. For years he had been a noted figure in that lawless country, but nobody ever saw his face, which was disfigured.

Cheap Colonial Homes How this style of architecture may be utilized to advantage. What we owe the World's Fair. It costs no more to build attractive houses than ugly ones. English, Spanish, and Dutch designs.

Fog Signal Experiments Valuable report of Major Livermore of the Engineering Corps. Of great interest to navigators. Influences which may affect the transmission of audible signals divided into three classes. Advice to mariners.

Home of the Fishhawk Hundreds of them along the banks of the Shrewsbury River. Against the law to kill them. Their nests in the tops of tall trees. They return to their homes year after year. How they fish.

Homes for Little Ones What philanthropic people are doing in New-Jersey. Children for the childless. One hundred and fifty-one societies founded in the State within a year. The National organization.

Yachtsmen will be interested in an article describing several of the new steam and sailing yachts built for the coming season. A picture will be given of the steamer Marietta, that is to make 20 miles an hour, and there will also be a picture and description of a new 70-foot schooner.

THE HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM HEBREWS OF NEW-YORK from its foundation to the present will furnish the material for an article of unusual interest for readers interested in philanthropic work. The first, present, and new homes will be pictorially presented.

THE NEW-YORK TURN VEREIN, "BLOOMINGDALE," one of the earliest and hardest strugglers for life of local German societies, will be historically reviewed in Sunday's Times. The article will be profusely illustrated.

Music, Art, and the Drama These three departments will, as usual, contain interesting reviews of the happenings of the week in the respective fields.

To-morrow's Times will contain another installment of Capt. Charles King's thrilling story of life on the plains, entitled "Fort Frayne."

In addition to the review of Mr. Bigelow's Life of Tilden, The Times will print a review of Frank Vincent's "Actual Africa," a book of much practical value and authority, with notices of a group of the newest novels, including works by Conan Doyle and Crockett.

Don't Fail to Read To-morrow's Times

The Greatest of Sunday Newspapers.

SOLID AGAINST ANDREWS

Kerwin, Murray, and Martin Retire Police Inspector McAvoy.

OTHER APPLICATIONS WERE LAID OVER

Patrolmen Also Made Roundsmen Despite the Protest of the Mayor's Member of the Board—Mr. Andrews Indignant.

Despite the opposition of Police Commissioner Andrews, and in the face of his vigorous protest against such action, Inspector Thomas F. McAvoy of the Second Inspection District was yesterday retired by the Board of Police. He was placed on the pension roll and will receive half pay—$1,750 a year for life.

This action was taken by the votes of President Martin and Commissioners Murray and Kerwin, but when Capt. Price and four other members of the force made similar applications to be retired, the applications were laid over. The Commissioners who voted to retire McAvoy did not explain why they favored the Inspector above other members of the force, who had asked to be retired, and whose requests had been either denied or laid over.

While there were no complaints on file against Inspector McAvoy, yet he was implicated in bribe-taking by the testimony of Capt. Max Schmittberger, given before the Lexow committee. This testimony was, however, disregarded by the Extraordinary Grand Jury before which the Captain was examined.

That the Inspector applied for retirement was in the nature of a surprise. Perhaps he was impelled to take this action by the impending changes in the personnel of the Police Commission, fearing that he would not receive much consideration from the new Commissioners.

When the Commissioners had disposed of an accumulation of routine business, Chief Clerk Kipp read the formal application of Inspector McAvoy to be retired on half pay. President Martin said the Inspector had been nearly twenty-five years on the police force, and there were no charges on file against him, and he therefore moved that the request for retirement be granted.

Commissioner Andrews protested vigorously against the retirement. He said:

"I think the same course should be taken in the Inspector's case as in the others. It ought to be laid over for the present. I have not been aware that the Inspector was looking to be retired, and I would like to look into the matter. Inspector McAvoy is in his forty-eighth year, and still a capable man. I move an amendment that his application be laid over."

The vote was at once taken on the amendment, and it was lost. Commissioners Martin, Murray, and Kerwin voted against it.

President Martin then announced that the vote would be on the motion to retire Inspector McAvoy on half pay.

Commissioner Andrews was very angry when he saw the determination of his associates in the board to rush the retirement of Inspector McAvoy through despite his opposition.

"I protest against railroading through an important application of this kind," he said. "I have had no opportunity to investigate the matter, and Inspector McAvoy is almost the senior officer of the department. This application should be laid over the same as others. There is legislation affecting the department now pending, and the force is very short. I don't think the Inspector should be retired in such a hurry. I am opposed to it. There has been no consideration of the matter by the full board. Inspector McAvoy is physically able to perform the duties of his position. If he is not he ought to be examined by the Board of Surgeons. It is outrageous, unprecedented, and perhaps illegal."

There was no reply to this challenge. Mr. Andrews's associates remaining silent until they were called upon to vote on the motion. Commissioners Martin, Murray, and Kerwin voted in favor of it, and Commissioner Andrews voted against it. President Martin then announced that the Inspector had been retired, and directed Commissioner Kerwin, the Treasurer of the board, to place his name on the pension roll.

When the application of Capt. James K. Price was read it was laid over by general consent, as were applications from Detective Sergeant Hanly and Patrolmen George W. Blouk, Jacob Brunner, and George B. Hulse.

Inspector McAvoy was appointed a patrolman June 20, 1870. He was promoted to be a Roundsman May 1, 1871, and became a Sergeant July 13, 1877, a Captain Dec. 8, 1890, and on April 29, 1892, was, through the influence of ex-Mayor Grant, promoted to be Inspector. He has been in charge of the Second Inspection District, which includes all the territory on the west side of the city, from the Battery to One Hundred and Tenth Street.

Capt. Max Schmittberger testified before the Lexow committee that he had given money to Inspector McAvoy, which he had collected from liquor-store keepers and others, while he was in command of the West Thirtieth Street Station. Although this testimony was before the Grand Jury, no indictment was found.

The Inspector was questioned yesterday afternoon, but he refused to discuss his reasons for seeking retirement, but said he had been a member of the force for nearly twenty-five years, and he had decided to take advantage of his right to retire under the law.

Capt. Price, whose application to retire was laid over, has been a member of the force since 1874, and has been a Captain since 1892. He was indicted by the Extraordinary Grand Jury on the evidence of Jared Flagg, Jr., a real estate owner, who alleged that Price attempted to extort money from him while he was in command of the West Thirty-seventh Street station. He has been under suspension since the indictment was found.

Detective Sergeant Hanly, who also asked to be retired, was mentioned by witnesses before the Lexow committee as the friend and protector of the "green-goods" men in this city, and was specifically charged with having accepted a seven-hundred-dollar gold watch and other presents from McNally, who was known as the head of the "green-goods" gang, which operated for so many years in this city without interference. He, however, was not indicted.

After the subject of the retirements had been disposed of, there was another stormy scene, caused by the promotion of five patrolmen to be Roundsmen. The fortunate men are Oliver A. Pratt of the Broadway squad, Alonzo Powell of East Eighty-eighth Street, James Brady of the Central Office, Michael Gorman of the steamboat squad, and James F. Nally of the sanitary company.

Commissioner Kerwin moved their promotion, as they were veterans, and as such entitled to preference over other men on the eligible list, according to the opinion of the Corporation Counsel.

Commissioner Andrews objected to making the promotions without seeing the men.

"Why not send for these men and have them appear before the board, so that we can see who they are?" he asked. "I do not believe in going outside of the usual order of business in making these promotions. When Officer Buckley was promoted he was sent for and appeared before the Commissioners. I move that these five patrolmen be cited to appear before the board at the next meeting."

This motion was voted down by Commissioners Martin, Murray, and Kerwin.

President Martin said the men named were veterans; they had passed the required examination, and they were entitled to the preference over others on the eligible list.

"But we are not compelled to make these appointments now," said Commissioner Andrews. "There are other veterans on the force. I believe we should give them all a chance, and then pick out the best among them. There may be veterans who do not know that they have a better chance for promotion than other members of the force."

"Every veteran in the department knows of this law," said Commissioner Martin, "and I move the appointment of these five men on the list to Roundsmen."

Commissioner Andrews grew very angry.

"This unseemly haste to railroad matters through to-day is not commendable to any member of the board taking part in it. I protest," he said.

Commissioners Martin, Murray, and Kerwin voted to promote the men, against Mr. Andrews's negative vote.

After the meeting, Commissioner Andrews was interviewed in relation to the action of his associates in the board.

"It was a sort of cut-throat game to-day," he said. "It's a wonder they didn't make an Inspector and a dozen Captains. I would have been willing to vote for McAvoy's retirement, had I had an opportunity to investigate the matter. But I do not believe in such undue haste.

"Regarding the promotion of those veterans, I want to be understood that I am not opposed to the veterans, but I want the privilege of selecting the best. All should be given a chance, and then the best among them promoted. The object of to-day's meeting was so apparent that there is little use to say anything.

"All courtesy and consideration, and everything else, was wiped aside to carry through certain matters."

Commissioner Martin said he voted to retire Inspector McAvoy because he believed he was entitled to retirement.

"The Inspector has been almost twenty-five years on the force," he said, "and there were no charges against him. Whatever accusations had been made were investigated and found to be not worthy of consideration. The Inspector had a good record, and I believe he was entitled to retirement under the twenty-year law. As to Capt. Price, he is under suspension and charges are pending against him. For that reason I consented to lay his application over. It is true he has been over twenty years on the force, but when there are charges pending it makes a difference. I believe all the members of the department who have been on twenty years and whose records are clear are entitled to be retired on half pay.

"Concerning the roundsmen who were appointed by the board in opposition to Mr. Andrews's wishes, the Commissioners had no option but to promote them as they were on the eligible list and they were veterans."

Commissioners Murray and Kerwin gave the same reasons for voting for McAvoy's retirement.

THE POLICE BILL STILL UNSIGNED

Mayor Strong Has Until Next Wednesday to Refuse the Measure—Anti-Platt Argument in Its Favor.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that he had not yet determined whether to accept or decline to accept the Bi-Partisan Police bill on behalf of the city.

He has until Wednesday next to make up his mind, but it is now thought that he will make known his intentions on Monday.

The fact is that many Anti-Platt Republicans are now urging him to sign the bill. Their argument is that Republicans up the State all believe that a Bi-Partisan Police Board is necessary to Republican welfare in this city, and that in the fight against Platt in various sections of the State the Mayor's approval of the Bi-Partisan bill would be very useful.

On the other hand, it is claimed that this is introducing politics into a municipal government elected on a non-partisan platform.

REUNION OF A FAMOUS WEST POINT CLASS

The Survivors of "'55" Will Meet During Commencement Week.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The class of '55 of the Military Academy is to hold its fortieth reunion at West Point June 12, during Commencement Week, when all the surviving members, many of whom contributed materially to the history of the country, are expected to attend. Of the seventy-eight cadets who entered the academy with this class only thirty-four were graduated with it. Four others, however, including Gen. Forsyth, now commanding in California, secured their first commissions later.

Of those living, Gen. Ruggles, Adjutant General of the Army; Col. Breck, and Col. Bennett alone remain in active service, Gen. Comstock and Col. Elliott of the Engineers having recently retired, and Gens. Merritt and Averell of the cavalry and Cols. Laselle and Avery having been for some time on the retired list. Five members are in civil life, including the distinguished Union Generals Gregg, Webb, and Turner, also Francis T. Nicholls, formerly Governor, and now Chief Justice of Louisiana, and President Shoup of the University of the South. Gen. Comstock stood at the head of the class. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel and Gen. Van Camp, respectively, second and third, head the list of the twenty dead, half of whom fell in battle. The late Gen. Hazen of the Signal Corps was also a member of the class.

Gen. Ruggles, who has charge of the reunion, has been unable to communicate with many members who resigned during the course, but is making every effort to secure a complete attendance, including every man at any time connected with the class. The classes of '70, '75, and '80 will also have reunions at the academy next month.

Oratorical Contest at Cornell.

ITHACA, May 3.—The twenty-fifth annual oratorical contest for the Woodford Prize, a gold medal of the value of $100, was held in the armory here to-night, before an audience that completely filled the auditorium. The contestants, with their subjects, were as follows: George Leslie Bockes, Skaneateles, N. Y., "Men of Genius, Their Mission;" Henry Waterman, Geneseo, Ill., "The Salvation Army;" George Palmer Dyer, Washington, D. C., "Education and Ideal Citizenship;" George T. Patterson, Marshall, Mich., "The Death Penalty;" Clinton Le Roy Babcock, Booneville, N. Y., "Utility of Educational Systems;" Roger Henry Williams, New Haven, Conn., "True Education." The judges, Charles S. Skinner of Albany, Prof. James B. Ames of the Harvard Law School, and William B. Hoyt of Buffalo, awarded the prize to George Palmer Dyer, with honorable mention of Clinton Le Roy Babcock.

Aldermen Have a Little Junket.

About a dozen members of the Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Willis Avenue and were taken in carriages over the proposed route of the North New-York Junction Railroad Company in the annexed district.

The Aldermen enjoy these little junkets very much. They have already inspected the St. Nicholas Avenue route, which the Broadway and Third Avenue Companies are fighting for and the route of the People's Traction Company in the annexed district.

CHURCH AGAINST CHURCH

The Armed Conselyea Stands 'Twixt the Two Bushwicks.

OLD SAYS REFORMED HAS GHOSTS

Whereat the Reformed Is Angered, and Its Pastor, the Rev. W. D. Perry, Will Preach on "The Haunted Church."

The disturbance of the bones of Charles Conselyea's brother from the family vault, where they had rested for the last twenty-five years, is fast becoming a cause of strife and bitterness between the congregations of the Old Bushwick Reformed Church and the Old Bushwick Church of Brooklyn.

The Conselyea vault is under the jurisdiction of the Consistory of the Old Bushwick Reformed Church, of which the Rev. William D. Perry is pastor. At the other end of the graveyard, commanding a view of the entrance to the vault, stands the Old Bushwick Church, whose pastor is the Rev. Miller Hageman.

Since Charles Conselyea discovered that the coffin which inclosed the remains of his brother for twenty-five years had been rifled, he has kept guard at night on the vault to make sure that no further desecration would be attempted.

The Rev. W. D. Perry on Wednesday night last tried to eject Mr. Conselyea from the graveyard, whereupon the layman drew a revolver and asserted his right to remain in actual possession of the vault and its appurtenances as real estate to which he held title.

Mr. Perry invoked the aid of policemen from the nearest station in vain. When the policemen learned that the dispute concerned the title to an estate, they withdrew from the scene, advising Mr. Perry as they went either to begin an ejectment suit or to procure a warrant for Mr. Conselyea's arrest for trespass.

On account of the chilliness of the night air and for the purpose of making a more effectual stand against his adversaries, Mr. Conselyea withdrew to the shelter of the Rev. Miller Hageman's church, where he could not be surprised in flank or rear, yet could still command a view of the entrance to the vault, ready to sally forth if the enemy should attempt a fresh desecration of his family tomb.

Meanwhile, rumors had thickened the air to the effect that the Old Bushwick Reformed Church was haunted. Now, while it is considered an honorable thing to have one chamber in a family mansion haunted, as proving the respectability and wickedness of one's ancestors, it is very inconvenient to have a constantly used church haunted.

Unwelcome visitants of the ghostly ilk are apt to minimize the attendance of church members, and to impair the effectiveness of church work. Therefore, Rev. William D. Perry has announced his intention of exorcising all the evil spirits in the neighborhood by preaching his evening sermon on "The Haunted Church."

The leading lights in Mr. Perry's church make no bones of accusing the members of Mr. Hageman's congregation of setting the ghost rumors afloat. This is stoutly denied by those accused, who also give a flat denial to the assertion that they have been backing Mr. Conselyea in his contest with Mr. Perry.

So strong is the feeling of the Perryites against the Hageman faction on account of the ghosts which are alleged to have been let loose that the former are contemplating legal proceedings against the latter if they can find in the Penal Code a clause which makes the circulation of unwelcome ghosts a crime.

Worse than the ghosts are some of the verses which have been set free by the friction between the rival congregations. The internal evidence afforded by a perusal of these verses suggests the gyroscopic muse of a certain clergyman who shall here be nameless.

The first three stanzas follow:

"And it blew across the strings of the bass viol
"That once laid in peace 'neath the sod;
And the weirdest of notes soar to heaven,
And plead for a grave from its God.

"The dearest of earthly ambition
A home's darling treasure of hope,
Is dug from its rest 'neath the linden
And packed in a pine box marked 'Soap.'

"And wrestling and groaning in darkness
So cruelly fettered and tossed;
Call out like the witches of midnight;
'We're lost! we're lost! we're lost!'"

THE FUNERAL OF NATHAN CLARK

Episcopal Services Held for the Late Twenty-third Street Restaurateur.

Funeral services for the late Nathan Clark, the Twenty-third Street restaurateur, who died of apoplexy on last Wednesday, were held yesterday at the residence of his son, Nathan Clark, Jr., 318 West Eighty-second Street.

The casket was placed in the front parlor on the second floor. The services were according to the Episcopal Church, of which the late Mr. Clark was a communicant, and the Rev. Edward H. Kraus, rector of St. Ann's Church, on West Eighteenth Street, officiated. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, rector emeritus of St. Ann's, was present. A quartet from the same church chanted several hymns.

There was a large gathering of friends present, among them being a number of Mr. Clark's comrades from the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association and from Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic. None of these were in uniform. By request of the family there were no flowers.

Interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery on Sunday.

DECISION ON THE VACCINATING RAID

A Judgment for Brooklyn's Health Department Reversed.

When the smallpox was epidemic in Brooklyn over a year ago, Commissioner Emery of the Health Department ordered his corps of vaccinators to raid certain localities and vaccinate every person within the territory.

A Mr. Smith and a Mr. Cummings refused to be vaccinated, and were quarantined in the stable at 129 Franklin Street. They were released on habeas corpus proceedings, and Justice Gaynor decided that Commissioner Emery had exceeded his authority, and discharged the men.

The case was appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, which held that Justice Gaynor was wrong, and that Commissioner Emery had ample power to do what he had done, and that his action was justifiable.

From this decision, the matter was taken to the Court of Appeals and yesterday the highest State court reversed the decision of the General Term and sustained that of Justice Gaynor.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The President to-day appointed George W. Benedict Postmaster at South Norwalk, Conn. Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: New-York—C. B. Haring, East Landing; L. J. Wagner, North Branch; Joseph Mourane, Rockton; M. A. Trancht, Shelton. Connecticut—Mrs. F. H. Smith, Weatogue.

MAYOR SCHIEREN TO OPPOSE IT

He Says Brooklyn Cannot Afford to Increase the Salaries of Its Firemen as New-York Can.

A committee of citizens of Brooklyn called upon Mayor Schieren yesterday and urged him to approve the bill which has just been passed by the Legislature providing for an increase in the salaries of firemen. This bill increases salaries in the first grade from $1,100 to $1,200 a year; second grade, from $900 to $1,100, and third grade, from $800 to $1,000 a year.

The increase would mean that the budget for salaries in the Fire Department would be increased at least $50,000 a year. Henry A. Powell and Fireman Wallace spoke in favor of the bill. Fireman Wallace said that Mayor Strong had approved the bill and he claimed that Brooklyn's firemen worked harder than New-York's, and should be given the increase.

After hearing what the friends of the bill had to say, Mayor Schieren said:

"I appreciate the services that the firemen of Brooklyn perform, but there are responsibilities which I cannot lose sight of, and which I shall have to recognize. The charter compels me not to go beyond 2 per cent. of the assessed value of real estate in this city. Therefore, we have to keep the expenses of our departments within the lines, in order to obey the law. Last year we were compelled to cut down the appropriations of departments, and I fail to see how we can possibly make any increase at all in any salary whatsoever this year. We have had extra expenses, which will necessitate an increase of appropriations. We shall need 100 extra policemen, which will be quite an additional expense. For my part, I fail to see how we can afford to give an increase either to the firemen or to the police, or, in fact, any increase of any salaries. I shall certainly find it my unpleasant duty to oppose any increase of salary, because we cannot afford it.

"You cannot compare yourselves to the City of New-York. New-York has a large margin and is a wealthy city, and can afford to do things we cannot afford to do. I was very sorry to see you go to Albany in order to have this mandatory bill passed. It is against home rule. I believe, I firmly believe, I would have done you as much justice as you could have done by going to Albany, if we could have afforded it. I shall, however, consider this application very carefully. I will look the matter over and see if there is a possibility of doing what you ask, but I doubt it very much. That is my opinion to-day. The hearing on the bill will be held on Monday, the official hearing, and if you wish to say anything further then I shall be pleased to hear you.

"It is my duty to make the tax rate as low as possible. That is what the people put me here for. Here is the law, and I have to recognize it.

"I appreciate the services the firemen do. If the law gave me the power to do what Mayor Strong did, I would do it most cheerfully, not only for the firemen, but also for the police; but we are in a peculiar situation, and I am afraid it cannot be done."

FIVE DEAD IN POWDER MILL RUINS

Three Buildings of the American Powder Company's Plant Near Concord, Mass., Blown to Pieces.

ACTON, Mass., May 3.—Three of the buildings belonging to the plant of the American Powder Company, near the boundary line of Acton and Concord, were blown up shortly after 9 o'clock this forenoon. Five of the employes were killed. The names of the dead:

ESTY, ALBERT, fifty years old; leaves a wife and six children.
ESTY, CHARLES, forty years old.
MORTON, NELSON, fifty-five years old; leaves a wife and four children.
O'NEIL, JR., CHARLES; single; lived in Maynard.
WINSLOW, FRED, thirty-five years old; leaves a wife and one son.

The property destroyed consisted of two kerneling mills and one press mill. Why the first mill exploded is not known. The second mill went up immediately from the jar of the first explosion. This set fire to the grass, which ignited the third mill ten minutes later.

The fire in the grass and refuse continued to spread and a fourth mill was for a time in imminent danger. The employes, with the assistance of farmers, fought the fire with great vigor, and before noon had it under control.

The bodies of Morton and Winslow were found about five hundred feet from the mill. The others were probably blown into atoms.

The property loss by the explosion is about $15,000. The buildings were small and cheap affairs. The company's grounds include several hundred acres. The mills were some distance apart and the houses of the employes scattered about. The strictest precautions have always been enforced in the manufacture of the explosives.

The detonations of the explosions were heard throughout the surrounding country for many miles.

BETTER PUBLIC STATUES FOR BALTIMORE

An Art Commission to Pass on All Work in Future.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—An ordinance has been introduced in the City Council for the creation of an Art Commission for the City of Baltimore, which will be passed without doubt. This commission will serve without pay. It will consist of the Mayor and six others, appointed, one each, by the Maryland Historical Society, the Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University, Trustees of the Peabody Institute, Trustees of the Maryland Institute, the Baltimore Architectural Club, and the Park Commissioners.

No statue, monument, fountain, arch, or gateway, or memorial of any kind shall be erected, nor any change made in those already erected in any public street, park, or municipal building without the approval of a majority of this commission, whose report shall be made within thirty days after the matter is submitted.

This movement has been made by some of the best men of the city for the protection of the parks and public buildings. Recently the Battle Monument, which has been considered one of the most perfect works of its kind in this country, has had its base line almost destroyed by the erection of a huge brass tablet under the patriotic, but misguided, impulses of a local organization.

Gifts of statuary are also being made to the parks, and it is feared that unless there is some protection like this the city will be inundated by second-rate and third-rate art. It is intended to get a commission competent to judge, and the city is determined to stand by its decision.

THE BROOKLYN DEFRAUDER ARRESTED

J. F. Wilson Found in Kentucky, Where He Was Stranded.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 3.—James F. Wilson, a shoe drummer, who was indicted in Brooklyn, N. Y., on a charge of grand larceny, was arrested at the Leland Hotel here last night. It is said that Wilson defrauded Brooklyn shoe dealers of several thousand dollars.

He has been playing the races at New-Orleans, Nashville, and Memphis, during the last four or five months, and has lost most of his money on horses. He will be held to await the arrival of officers from Brooklyn.

"The Iceman" Admitted to the Bar.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Tammany Democrats will be interested in the information that ex-Representative Charles H. Turner of New-York, "the iceman," was admitted to-day to practice before the bar of the District Supreme Court.

Mr. Turner has spent most of the last year in Washington, and the fact that he successfully met to-day the mental requirements of the District Court, would indicate that he has devoted his time to profitable study.

City Seal Needs Repairing.

The city seal, of which Chief Clerk Ten Eyck of the Common Council is the custodian, has been turned over to Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield for repairs.

Mr. Ten Eyck noticed that the seal had become blurred after stamping about 1,500 of the new city gold bonds. Under the law Mr. Brookfield was obliged to give Mr. Ten Eyck a receipt for it.

LEARY ASKED FOR $10,000

This, Chief Shaw Says, He Wanted to Aid the Firemen's Bill.

INTRODUCED BY M'CABE, HE SAYS

Shaw Gets Tangled Up in Explaining a Note Written to Leary Declining His Offer.

"LOU" PAYN'S LOBBY RECORD REHEARSED

Senate Committee Hears More Testimony About the Alleged Corruption Fund—Mr. Root's Evidence In.

Testimony which tended to throw some suspicion upon the character of ex-Deputy Fire Chief John McCabe, who committed suicide in order to escape the witness stand, was given yesterday before the Senate Bribery Investigating Committee by Battalion Chief William Shaw. The committee met in the Special Sessions courtroom at the Tombs.

Chief Shaw declared under oath that McCabe introduced Dennis Leary to him and to Fire Chief Croker, in order that they might make arrangements with Leary to go to Albany in the interests of the amendment to the Firemen's Salary bill, increasing the salaries of officers, and that Leary offered to use his influence for the amendment if "expenses" to the amount of $10,000 were guaranteed.

Chief Shaw said that Leary explained to him that expenses meant railroad fares, fees for legal services, suppers, and the cost of transporting and entertaining committees of citizens who might be induced to go to Albany in behalf of the bill. Leary's proposition, Chief Shaw said, was regarded by himself and Chief Croker as a "strike," and it was rejected, because the amendment was already in the hands of "Lou" Payn, who was considered fully competent to look after it.

Chief Shaw wrote a note to Leary, claiming that he had been unable to induce the Officers' Association to employ him, though he had not, as a matter of fact, broached the subject to the officers. He excused the deception by saying that he purposely misled Leary in order to "let him down easy," and so that ex-Deputy Chief McCabe would not be offended.

A curious thing about Chief Shaw's testimany was that he began his story as a witness for the prosecution, but Elihu Root cross-examined him so severely about the note to Leary that he became tangled up, and ex-Congressman Raines, counsel for the accused Senators, in a way took up the cudgels in his defense.

Chief Shaw said he was appointed to the command of the Sixth Battalion on Jan. 10 last. He knew of the resignation of Chief Bonner from the Officers' Association, because he was present at the meeting March 4, in Clarendon Hall, when it was received. No meeting was held on that or the preceding day to consider the amendment to the firemen's bill, the witness said.

"Do you know Dennis Leary?" asked Mr. Root.

"I was introduced to him on March 1. Chief Croker and another man were present."

"Did you have a conversation with Leary?"

"Yes; on the increase of salary bill."

Leary's Interest in the Bill.

"What interest had he in it?"

"He desired to have an interest in it. He made a proposition to Chief Croker and me which he wanted us to lay before the officers."

"What was his proposition?"

"He wanted to be employed by the Officers' Association to go to Albany and look after the bill, and to have his expenses guaranteed up to $10,000."

"Who is this Leary?" asked Senator O'Connor.

"His name is Dennis," laughingly answered Mr. Root.

"He stated what influence he had with legislators," resumed Shaw, "and said he thought he would be able to assist us in many ways. Chief Croker and myself told him we did not think it possible to do anything, and on leaving him we agreed it was something we could not have anything to do with."

"Who introduced Leary to you?" asked Senator O'Connor.

"Ex-Deputy Chief McCabe," answered Chief Shaw.

"McCabe," continued the witness, "asked me how much I was interested in the bill. I said I was interested to the extent of the proposed increase. Chief Croker was there by accident. McCabe then said he knew a man who could help us, and then he introduced Leary.

"I wrote Leary a note. He called at battalion headquarters several times, when I was absent, and the last time he left me a note, urging an answer as to whether anything could be done. I destroyed it."

Mr. Root read the following note, which Chief Shaw identified as one he had sent to Leary:

March 5, 1895.
Sixth Battalion Headquarters.

D. Leary, Esquire.

Dear Sir: We were unable to influence the officers to change their programme last night, and it will go on as I told you. Sorry we did not meet sooner, as we might have had different results. Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM SHAW.

"What did you mean when you said you were unable to influence the officers?"

"We thought to mislead Leary. We didn't want to let him know we had not brought the matter up out of respect to McCabe. I guess he thought we would try to get him hired by the officers for $10,000."

"What did you mean by changing 'their programme'?"

"They had engaged another party."

"Who was the other party?"

"Louis Payn."

"And it was because of that arrangement with Payn that you said you were unable to influence the officers to change their programme?"

"Yes."

"And the programme you were unable to change was the programme under which Payn was to take charge of the bill?"

"Yes, I said to Leary that the officers had appointed a Committee on Legislation, which had full charge of the matter. Leary cast doubt on Payn's ability to get the bill through."

"You say: 'Sorry we did not meet sooner'?"

"That was to let him down easy. I was really sorry that I met him at all."

"Why did you want to let Leary down easy?"

"Because he was introduced by a friend,

and I did not want to tell a friend I would not do it."

"McCabe told you of the purpose of the meeting with Leary?" asked Senator O'Connor.

"Yes."

"Then why did you meet him?"

"Because McCabe said he would be useful. McCabe told us Leary expected to have his expenses paid."

"You see now what bad policy it was to write that note?"

"Yes."

The Note with the Falsehood.

"Why did you think it necessary to wrote a note to Leary, stating what was an untruth?" asked Mr. Root severely of his witness. Mr. Root's question and tone surprised the audience quite as much as Shaw.

"Because he was a friend of Chief McCabe's."

"You wrote a note containing a series of falsehoods to a man you knew to be a lobbyist and corruptionist?"

"I did not know him to be a lobbyist. He said he would have to address the committee, and take a committee of citizens to Albany."

"But you thought that was all a cover?"

"I didn't take stock in all he said, but I thought his expenses were all right."

"Did you expect the $10,000 would be honestly expended?"

"I thought he agreed to perform more than he could. He said he would guarantee to have the bill signed by the Governor in a week."

"If you thought his proposition was honorable, why did you agree that you couldn't have anything to do with it?"

"Because I thought it a strike. He said it might cost $1,000 or $10,000."

"Why, then, was it necessary to write falsehoods to decline an honest business proposition?"

"Because I didn't want to be mixed up in the business."

"Did you think it would be a violation of friendship for McCabe to say that the price was too high?"

"I suppose so. McCabe stood to one side during the conversation. I don't think he knew of the $10,000. McCabe only said that expenses would be paid."

"Did you arrange with McCabe to lay the matter before the officers?"

"No; I never told Leary I would. He insisted that we should, and I said I didn't think it possible to get the officers to change their views."

"If you wanted to avoid offending McCabe and Leary, why didn't you pass the thing over to the Officers' Committee, and so relieve yourself of all responsibility in the matter?"

"Because I didn't want to have anything to do with it."

To Chief Shaw's evident relief ex-Congressman Raines took him in hand.

"Why do you say Leary was not a corruptionist?" asked Mr. Raines.

"Well, Leary didn't look like a lobbyist. He looked like a gentleman."

"What did you and Croker say together?"

"We said it looked like a strike, and that we didn't think Leary would do anything after he got the money."

"Did McCabe tell you why he was interested in Leary?"

"No."

"You didn't say in that note to Leary that you attempted to change the officers' programme?"

"No."

"The only falsehood in that note is that you were sorry you had not met seoner?"

"Yes."

Chief Shaw declared that Leary said nothing to him about using the $10,000 for corrupt purposes.

Heard of a Corruption Fund.

"Was any fund raised directly or indirectly in reference to the Salaries bill?"

"Not to my knowledge."

Chief Shaw declared that he never subscribed to such a fund, nor was he ever asked to subscribe.

Mr. Root then returned to his attack upon the witness's leter to Leary.

"You have come around to the opinion of your friend, Mr. Raines," he said, "that this is a highly-meritorious leter?"

"No. It was meant to deceive."

"Then you do not accept the labors of your friend in your behalf?"

"Well, he has straightened it out."

"The letter was written," said Mr. Root, "to make Leary think you made an effort to get the officers' programme changed from a Payn to a Leary programme? Why do you say that 'not to your knowledge' was any corruption fund raised? Where is the limitation?"

"Well, there have been rumors of such a fund ever since the amendment was added to the bill. Citizens stopped me on the street and asked me about it. They read about it in the newspapers."

"When did they stop you?"

"Before our meeting with Leary."

William L. Findley, counsel to the Board of Fire Commissioners, told of his appearance before the Senate Committee on Cities in February to oppose a feature of the original firemen's bill. It was the clause making promotions from grade to grade mandatory instead of discretionary and dependent upon merit. On Feb. 27 Senator Robertson informed him of the amendment to increase the salaries of officers.

Mr. Findley said he had not heard of the proposition before and he told Senator Robertson he was not authorized either to advocate it or oppose it. During the hearing on the bill Senator Robertson again mentioned the amendment. Fire Commissioner Sheffield had been told he would be heard on the bill, and was in Albany, but was not present at the hearing. An hour after the hearing the amendment was adopted by the committee, and at the same time Mr. Findley's objections to the original bill were disregarded. Subsequent protests against the amendment were overruled. Senator Robertson said the bill would be reported in that form or not at all. Commissioner Sheffield was highly displeased and had a conversation with Senator Robertson.

Engineer Richard Gorman of Engine Company No. 14 related a conversation which he had with Fireman Jerry Campbell of Engine Company No. 25. Campbell, he said, told him he found a memorandum book belonging to Assistant Foreman Horan containing a list of all the officers in the Sixth Battalion who had subscribed for the Salaries bill fund. Foremen were taxed $45 each and assistant foremen $30. One name was marked "N. G." The page containing this list had since been torn from the book and presumably destroyed.

Fireman Martin Fitzgerald of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 related a conversation which he had with Fireman Cartright at the latter's home, 167 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, on March 12. Fitzgerald said Foreman Cartright told him the Firemen's bill was dead unless committees representing both organizations would get together and agree to put up money.

Quoted as Naming an Assessment.

"He said he would rather see some one else besides Foreman Burns handle the bill," said Fitzgerald. "He said the officers would have to be taxed $90 each and the assistant foremen $60 in the interest of the bill, but he thought that was pretty steep. He said he would not put up a cent until the bill was signed. Then he would do as well as the rest."

Fitzgerald said he never subscribed a cent to the fund. He said he mentioned the substance of the talk with Foreman Cartright to a man named McCoy at a meeting of the Firemen's Association that night, and wrote a letter to President Clifford, stating what Foreman Cartright had said to him. He next repeated it to Mr. Root at the latter's office on Thursday. He was ordered by Chief Bonner to report to Mr. Root at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

President Clifford, who was present, was asked if he had Fitzgerald's letter. He replied he would go home and look for it, but returned saying he could not find it.

Fireman William J. Whalen of Hook and Ladder No. 4 also stated to the committee that he had a conversation with Foreman Cartright similar to that related by Fitzgerald. He said he never paid any money to a corruption fund. Commissioner La Grange called at the engine house on Wednesday night and asked him to accompany him to his house. There he repeated his conversation with Foreman Cartright to Gen. La Grange. Chief Bonner on Thursday ordered him to report to Mr. Root.

After recess Mr. Root offered in evidence the report of the Senate committee which investigated the Erie Railroad corruption fund in the Legislature in 1869. Mr. Root stated to Senator Mullin, Chairman in Senator's O'Connor's absence, he not coming to the afternoon session, that his purpose in offering the report was to show the reputation of "Lou" Payn as a lobbyist.

Mr. Root read from the document, by which it appeared that the late Jay Gould had paid Mr. Payn $5,000 for his influence in securing legislation favorable to the Erie Road. Mr. Pyn had aluready, without the knowledge of Mr. Gould, received $5,000 from the New-York agent of the road. Mr. Payn was then Harbor Master of New-York. The report of the committee characterized him as a lobbyist.

Mr. Root Summarizes His Evidence.

Mr. Root said he had completed the testimony in support of Mr. Quigg's charges. He proceeded to summarize his evidence for the committee.

"We consider," he said, "that we have proved by seven competent witnesses that the collection of the fund was proceeding when Mr. Quigg's charges appeared. We have shown what was going on, not only by the statements of the participants, but we have shown there was an actual effort to get the firemen to contribute and cooperate. We have produced the mutilated book alleged to have originally contained the memoranda of collections. We have shown that Chief Bonner resigned from the officers' organization because he understood a fund was being raised.

"Then there was the unfortunate circumstance of McCabe's death. We have shown that Mr. Payn was in charge of the measure, putting the amendment on the bill and then taking it off. We have shown him to be a notorious lobbyist. We have shown by the statements of witnesses that the names of Senators mentioned in Mr. Quigg's editorial were the very names that were being talked about among the firemen. The rest is for the committee to reach by inference and conclusion."

Chairman Mullin called attention to the fact that Senator Ahearn, whose name had come out in the testimony, was present and desired to be heard in his own behalf.

Lawyer Raines, in reply to Mr. Root, declared to the committee that nothing had been proved. Mr. Root, he said, had abandoned the attempt to prove any corruption, and had shown nothing beyond the mere fact that the Foremen in three engine houses were willing to subscribe to a fund.

"Only by leer and innuendo," said Mr. Raines, "do they attack the officers of the Fire Department. Mr. Quigg stands contradicted by his own witnesses. He has admitted he would not have written his article if it had not been for the votes cast unfavorable to his interests by two of the Senators in connection with the Judicial Sales bill. This confession of Mr. Quigg is so amply and broadly made that it leaves these two Senators, and also the firemen, the right to claim that the attack of Mr. Quigg was born of a malice which should not have control of the editorial column in any newspaper."

The committee called to the witness stand Foreman Bradley of Hook and Ladder Company No. 17. Senator Mullin asked him:

"Did you in 1893 pay to Senator Ahearn $2,500 or any sum of money in connection with legislation?"

"I did not."

The witness said he had never paid Senator Ahearn any money at any time, had never told any one he had, and never heard he had until the testimony of President La Grange of the Fire Department was made public.

Senator Ahern Defends Himself.

Senator Ahearn stood and addressed the committee from the spectators' benches.

"The broad statement was made by President La Grange," he said, "that a man now dead told him he had heard Foreman Bradley paid me $2,500 in 1893 to help along legislation for the Fire Department. As a matter of fact, the bill in question passed in 1892, ten months before the time of the alleged payment."

Senator Ahearn turned to the witness.

"Did you ever know," he asked, "that I had amended the bill to increase the salary of Battalion Chiefs, until you read it in the newspapers?"

"I did not," said Foreman Bradley.

Foreman John J. Burns of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was called to the stand by Senator Ahearn. He denied positively that he was ever present at a conference between Senator Ahearn and "Lou" Payn.

"I never met Senator Ahearn in my life," said Foreman Burns, "until March 6, this year, when I saw him in Albany in reference to the Two Per Cent. Tax bill."

Senator Ahearn then made a brief statement in his own vindication.

"I never, directly or indirectly," said he, "had any connection with the finances of the Fire Department. My interest in the department has been because my brother is a member. Then, too, I have long appreciated the noble work of the firemen. I have always regarded them as a set of men for whose services the City of New-York could never pay enough."

Senator Coggeshall asked Senator Ahearn to give the committee the conversation between the two in reference to increasing the firemen's salaries.

"When the bill was reported in the Senate," said Senator Ahearn, "I made a motion to progress the measure. I spoke in favor of the bill. Afterward, the same day, Senator Coggeshall came to me and said: 'After the statement you made to-day, I will do all I can to progress that bill.'"

Assistant Foreman Tobin of the Ninth Battalion, one of the collectors of the officers' association, was the first witness called by Lawyer Raines for the defense. He brought with him the bank books and account books of the battalion. He said he had collected only the usual assessment of $1 a month, and had never heard a corruption fund even talked of among the officers.

Mr. Root did not offer to cross-examine. When asked if he desired to do so by Senator Mullin, he replied:

"If the committee directs."

The direction was not given.

Horan and His Book.

Patrick T. Horan, assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 25, swore he knew of no collection of a corruption fund among the officers of the Fire Department. He produced the mutilated memorandum book said to have contained the names of subscribers to the fund with the letters "O. K." set opposite the names. He admitted the ownership of the book, told how he came to lose it, and said it had never contained anything but ordinary memoranda relating to household expenses, empty houses, still alarms, &c.

"One day," he said, "I went into a room on the top floor of the engine house. Before entering I threw my overcoat across the railing outside. When I put on the overcoat the memorandum book was missing. I don't know whether it fell or was taken from the pocket. Engineer Davis with the book in his hand. He was coming to me with it. I said to him: 'I'll take care of that, Joe,' just like that. He gave me the book. This was the 3d or 5th of March, this year. The leaves had been loose in the book for eight months or so.

"I am a widower, and my daughter keeps house for me. I kept a record of grocers' bills and the like, empty houses, and still alarms in the book. Then, when a leaf became of no further use, I tore it out.

"I don't recollect that any page in the book was nearly filled up with memoranda, as has been described here. The only items were the kind I have mentioned, which I didn't consider of any use to anybody, and so I tore them out.

"There was no record of collections in the book, and no names with 'O. K.' or 'N. G.' set opposite. I never knew I was called 'O. K.' The only inference I have on the subject is that I might have been so called from my receiving department messages over the telephone, which always wind up with 'O. K.' I never heard that I was called 'O. K.'

"After Engineer Davis gave me the book I went into the room, where several firemen were at a table. I heard them making remarks and talking about my book and my having been interested in collecting money. So I threw the book on the table, and offered to let them look in it. None of them picked it up or looked at it. Then I put it back in my pocket. It was joking going on among them, I guess."

"Mr. Root, do you desire to cross-examine?" asked Senator Mullin.

"Not unless you want me to," was the answer. The witness was excused.

No Extra Fund, Freel Says.

Thomas F. Freel, foreman of Engine Company No. 20 and the representative of the officers' association, was the next witness. He said that he had been the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the New-York Branch of the Order of American Firemen. He said that the duty of the representative of the officers' association was to attend all public hearings where the department was interested. He was the public representative of the association. He said that he had been to Albany several times this year, but never except in connection with the 2 Per Cent. Tax bill, and had never spoken to any one about the Firemen's Increase of Salary bill, was never at a hearing, and never talked with the Senators or with Mr. Payn about the bill.

The witness gave the history of the officers' association from the time of its organization, at a meeting held in June, 1894, in Hook and Ladder House No. 20. The association was organized, he said, to get the 2 Per Cent. Tax bill passed for the benefit of the Fire Department. A tax of $1 a month per member was assessed to pay for trips to Albany in the association's interests.

"On the 2 Per Cent. Tax bill," said Foreman Freel, "we availed ourselves of the services of Mr. Payn. I cannot say at whose suggestion this was. I was given to understand that Capt. Burns was very intimate with Mr. Payn. I saw Capt. Burns, and he was prevailed on to see Mr. Payn. I went with Capt. Burns and we saw Mr. Payn at his house, at Chatham, N. Y., and I explained to him all about our association and its purposes. He agreed to do all he could for us. We began to collect the assessment of $1 a month in June, 1894. This fund has been used to defray the expenses of our delegates to Albany and to pay funeral expenses of deceased members. None of the fund has been taken for unlawful purposes.

"No other money, not a dollar, has been raised, to my knowledge, except the $1 a month. I don't mean to quibble. I mean to say that not a dollar could have been raised among the officers of the department without my knowledge. I have been present at every meeting except the one held in February. I was at the meeting on March 4, about which there has been so much talk. Neither then, nor at any meeting did Chief Shaw speak about the Salary bill amendment or about our raising money."

Foreman Freel related in detail what transpired at the interview between him and Mr. Quigg, at the latter's office, on the Sunday prior to the publication of the editorial in The Press. He went there, he said, to get Mr. Quigg's support for the Two Per-Cent. Tax bill. He said he would do all he could. He told me he was opposed to the amendment. He said he understood a corruption fund was being used. I told him I was opposed to the amendment and had heard nothing, and knew absolutely nothing about any fund. Mr. Quigg said he would expose the scheme if it blasted his public career."

Mr. Root did not cross-examine.

Knew of No Corruption Plan.

Mr. E. C. Graham, assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 5, told of a visit he made to Mr. Quigg at the latter's house early last Fall.

"I went there," said the witness, "at the request of the President of the Letter Carriers' Association. Mr. Quigg told me he wanted to secure the nomination for Mayor. He said he thought he could get it if he could secure the support of the three representative bodies—the letter carriers, the firemen, and the police. He asked me about the firemen. I made no decided answer, and, on coming away, I conferred with several of my associate officers of the department, when we concluded not to depart to carry out Mr. Quigg's plans so far as the Fire Department was concerned.

"Early in October I again visited Mr. Quigg. He said he would pledge himself to get the firemen's salaries increased if we would support him for Congress. On the strength of his promises we went to work for him. After the officers' amendment was introduced I saw Mr. Quigg again. He denounced the amendment, and said he 'felt sore on the officers.' He asked me what bank the corruption fund was in. I told him that was the first I had heard of the fund. Mr. Quigg told me the places of Gooderson, Burns, and Smith would soon be vacant in the department. I never knew of a corruption fund."

The witness said Mr. Quigg denounced Senators Raines, Robertson, and Coggeshall and applied forcible epithets to them.

Assistant Foreman Smith of Hook and Ladder Company 2 denied that he had told Fireman Conway that a corruption fund of $10,000 had been raised to pass the amendment. He denied the truth of Fireman Sheridan's testimony, and said there was bad blood between him and both Sheridan and Conway. He declared their stories false and malicious. He charged Sheridan with cowardice at the Hotel Vendome fire on Jan. 24, 1895. He said Sheridan had been impudent and disobedient.

Foreman F. W. Gooderson of Engine Company 35, the collector of the Officers' Association in the Eleventh Battalion, said he had never known any fund to be raised, except the ordinary one of $1 a month. He denied ever having asked Fireman Reed for money for a corruption fund.

"I have been in Albany only once," he said. "On Feb. 6, this year, I went there for a day's sport. I had it, and came away."

Assistant Foreman Samuel Reed of Engine Company 58 described himself as a humorist, and, although he admitted telling the firemen of his company he had contributed to a corruption fund, he declared he was merely joking—chaffing.

"On one occasion," said the witness, laughing, "I told the boys I'd put up $100. They were talking about their bill every day. Another time I said to them: 'Oh, they let me down with $75.' Another time I said to them: 'I got off with $50.'"

These statements were made for the benefit of that big book in which the men were keeping tab on the officers. One day Fireman Thompson said to me: 'I heard you officers were assessed $30 apiece?' 'Is that so?' I said. 'In that case they have skint me. I've put up $100.'"

The witness told his story with evident relish. Lawyer Raines smiled at him, and said: "We'll get you just about what you look—a joker, eh?"

"Oh, well, I'm classified as that," said the witness, with a fresh smile.

The witness said that when summoned before President La Grange he had told the Commissioner he only told the men he had contributed for a joke.

All Denied Any Corruption.

Foreman Clifford of Engine Company No. 18 admitted having talked with Fireman Clifford at Daly's Theatre, but said the conversation was not about the amendment or a corruption fund, but related solely to the Two Per Cent. Tax bill. He denied having told Clifford a fund of $45,000 was to be raised, in the proportion of $30,000 by the men and $15,000 by the officers, and that the bill would never come out of committee unless the fund was raised.

Assistant Foreman Clark of Engine Company No. 60 denied having talked about a fund with Fireman Landers.

Foreman Stone, Secretary of the officers' organization; Foreman W. J. Colby, the Treasurer, and Foreman Joseph B. Martin, the Financial Secretary, each denied under oath all knowledge of the raising of a corruption fund.

Senator Mullin at this point expressed surprise at the failure of Mr. Root to cross-examine any of the witnesses put on the stand by Mr. Raines. The acting Chairman said the committee had relied largely upon the counsel to cross-examine, and had supposed, until within a few minutes, that Mr. Root was refraining from cross-examination merely because he saw no use in cross-examining. It had not been suspected Mr. Root was leaving the cross-examination to the committee.

"The committee," said Senator Mullin, "is put at a disadvantage. It has not followed the evidence with closeness, because we relied on the counsel to cross-examine. If we had known you intended to confine your examination to but one branch of the investigation, we would have arranged for our own counsel. This is hardly fair to the committee."

In answer, Mr. Root said he was ready to assist the committee every way in his power, and would cross-examine if so directed. He had shown, however, all that he had started out to show by his own witnesses, and, having neither the power nor the emolument of counsel to the committee, he did not feel it incumbent on him to cross-examine Mr. Raines's witnesses.

Mr. Raines imputed bad faith to Mr. Root toward the committee, and charged him with running away from the investigation. Mr. Root promptly repudiated the charge as untrue, and reiterated that he would serve the committee all he could.

The hearing was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE UNITED SERVICE

Army.

—Court-martial at Fort Riley, Kan.—Detail: Major William A. Rafferty, Second Cavalry; Major Henry S. Turrill, Surgeon; Capt. William P. Vose, Second Artillery; Capt. George Grimes, Second Artillery; Capt. Edward J. McClernand, Second Cavalry; Lieut. Leverett H. Walker, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. Edward H. Catlin, Second Artillery; Lieut. George F. Landers, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, Second Artillery; Lieut. Tiemann N. Horn, Second Artillery; Lieut. Edward A. Leary, Second Cavalry, and Lieut. Edwin M. Suplee, Second Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-martial at Fort McPherson, Georgia.—Detail: Col. William L. Kellogg, Fifth Infantry; Major Van Buren Hubbard, Surgeon; Major George B. Russell, Fifth Infantry; Capt. Mason Carter, Capt. Edmund Rice, Capt. Edward L. Randall, Capt. Henry Romeyn, Capt. George P. Borden, and Capt. William H. C. Bowen, Fifth Infantry; Lieut. John C. F. Tillson, Lieut. Joseph M. T. Partello, Lieut. Walter H. Chatfield, and Lieut. Frank G. Kalk, Fifth Infantry, and Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, Fifth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Leaves of Absence—Major John D. Hall, Surgeon, one day's extension; Capt. James Regan, Ninth Infantry, ten days; Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, Ninth Infantry, twelve days; Col. J. W. Barriges, Assistant Commissary General, three days; Lieut. Grote Hutchison, Ninth Infantry, one month; Lieut. Willis Ulme, Twelfth Infantry, one month; Lieut. Col. J. V. S. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General, twenty days; Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, First Cavalry, one month; Lieut. Col. S. B. M. Young, Fourth Cavalry, twenty days.

—Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspector General, has been relieved from duty with the Department of the East.

Navy.

—Assistant Surgeon Robert Boyd has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia and ordered to the Monongahela.

—Chief Engineer A. B. Bates has been detached from the Bennington and ordered to the Mare Island Navy Hospital.

—Chief Engineer J. K. Barton has been detached from the Mohican and ordered to the Bennington.

—Assistant Surgeon Lewis Morris has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

—Assistant Paymaster Z. W. Reynolds has been ordered to examination for promotion.

—Chief Engineer Henry Herwig has been ordered to the Mohican.

NEW CORPORATIONS

The High Ventil Heater and Heat-Reflecting Company of New-York—To patent, manufacture, and market heating apparatus, ventilators, reflectors, grates, &c.; capital, $50,000; Directors—Spencer H. Hewlett of St. Louis; William Bryan of West New-Brighton, William Langdon, John Cinnamon, and Richard E. Van Ingen of New-York City.

Electrical Metal Polish Company of New-York City—To manufacture and sell metal polish; capital, $1,000. Directors—C. Cornehisen of Brooklyn, Charles V. Payn of New-York, and H. C. Bucklin of Jersey City.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Coal Sales Agents Agree on the Output for May.

The coal sales agents yesterday agreed upon the anthracite output and prices for the month of May. An arrangement was made by which each company will mine coal but three consecutive days in each week, and the prices are to remain the same as last month. It is thought that the aggregate output for the month will amount to about 3,350,000 tons.

The Eastern circular of anthracite coal prices is: Grate, $3.35; egg, $3.35; stove, $3.50; chestnut, $3.35. This is a decrease, as compared with gross prices in 1894 of 15 cents per ton in grate and egg, 25 cents in stove, and 40 cents in chestnut. The Western prices are $4.60 per ton for grate and $4.75 for other sizes at Chicago, and $3.75 for grate and $3.90 for other sizes at Buffalo.

It is believed that the coal Presidents will meet next week and finally determine the allotment for the year.

In Favor of Gould and Sage.

ALBANY, May 3.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed with costs the order of the lower court on the opinion of the lower court in the case of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of St. Louis, appellant, vs. Russell Sage, the Jay Gould estate, and others. This was an appeal from an order of the General Term affirming an order of the Special Term directing that the Union Pacific Railway Company and the receivers thereof be made party defendants in the action brought by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of St. Louis, on behalf of the holders of Kansas Pacific consolidated bonds against Russell Sage and George J. Gould individually, and Edwin Gould, George J. Gould, Howard Gould, and Helen M. Gould, as executors and executrix of the last will of Jay Gould, to compel the said defendants to account for the proceeds of 29,996 shares of the capital stock of the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company of the alleged value, with interest and profits, of $11,000,000, alleged to have been wrongfully withdrawn from the trust created by the mortgage executed by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company to Jay Gould and Russell Sage as trustees, dated May 1, 1879; to remove the defendants, Russell Sage and George J. Gould, from the trusteeship; to enjoin the defendants from interfering with any trust property covered by said mortgages; for the appointment of a receiver for such property, and for such other relief as the court may deem just.

The action was begun in October, 1894. At a special term held in January the receivers of the Union Pacific were made parties defendant to the action on motion of W. S. Pierce, attorney for the defendants. This was affirmed by the General Term, and the appeal from said order was brought to the Court of Appeals and decided to-day.

Southern Railway's Acquisition.

The Southern Railway Company yesterday took control of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company by the election of Samuel Spencer, Charles H. Coster, J. P. Morgan, Jr., Francis Lynde Stetson, W. G. Oakman, A. J. Thomas, and George W. Maslin, as a majority of the Board of Directors, with Samuel Spencer as Chairman.

Under the terms of the settlement the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton interests retire entirely from the Alabama Great Southern, the Southern Railway having acquired its entire holdings. The control in capital stock of the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Company is to be owned and held equally and jointly by the Southern Railway and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton interests, and it is hoped that a reorganization of that company, or a new lease, or the purchase of the Cincinnati Southern can be effected and the line continued under neutral management, to be operated independently.

Will Not Pay New-York Taxes.

The Chicago Junction Railway and Union Stock Yards Company does not want to pay taxes to the State of New-York. The company has an office in this city at 45 Broadway for the transaction of financial business.

The lawyers of the company have received from Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court a writ of certiorari for the purpose of reviewing the action of State Controller James A. Roberts in imposing a State tax upon it for the years 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, aggregating $367.50. The company has a capital stock of $15,000,000, which, it says, is invested in the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company of Chicago. Its main business is transacted there. None of its business is transacted here, and none of its capital is employed here. It has two bank accounts aggregating about $25,000 in this city. The company asserts that the tax is unjust and illegal, and should be vacated.

Michigan Central Meeting.

DETROIT, Mich., May 3.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad Company was held here yesterday $14,000,000 out of the $18,000,000 of stock being represented. The old Board of Directors was re-elected. After the meeting was over the New-York party started for Chicago on a special train. It is expected that the run to Chicago will be made in six hours and forty-five minutes.

The financial statement for the Michigan Central Company for the year shows gross earnings, $12,584,013; a decrease of $3,594,-017; operating expenses and taxes, $9,144,-107; a decrease of $3,143,085; net earnings, $3,439,906; a decrease of $450,332; other income, $44,650; a decrease of $1,140; surplus after dividends, $46,035; a decrease of $940.

Believes the Body Will Not Be Raised.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News, April 20.

The Rev. Charles H. Strong of St. John's Episcopal Church, in one of his series of sermons on the "Apostles' Creed" and "Modern Thought," took for his subject last night "The Resurrection of the Body."

In it he repudiated the doctrine of a physical resurrection. The Church, said Mr. Strong, treats the subject of the resurrection in the Book of Common Prayer in three ways. In the office for the visitation of the sick, which dates back only 300 years, the minister asks the dying person, "Dost thou believe in the resurrection of the flesh?" Mr. Strong said that he never uses that form for the reason that he does not believe in it. The Nicene creed has it "Raised from the dead." The Apostles' creed says, "The resurrection of the body."

The word used in the creed in the original referred to the spiritual body. There is no ground, according to Mr. Strong, for saying that the body of flesh shall be raised. He emphasized the fact that he does not believe in the doctrine of the raising of the physical body at the resurrection.

Oyster-Shell Beds for Young Oysters.

From The Baltimore American.

A dispatch to The American from Crisfield last week said that large sales of oyster shells were being made to Virginia planters. The reason for this is easily given. Twelve years ago the Maryland Legislature appointed a commission to consider the oyster question and to make recommendations as to how the supply could be increased. One of the important parts of the report was an explanation of the value of oyster shells. It had found by several experiments that it was possible to build a new oyster bed with dead shells. They become the surfaces upon which the young oysters attach themselves, and a bed of this kind is the best in the world. Very wisely are the Virginians profiting by this fact. That is why they are making money out of oysters, while our Maryland oystermen are scarcely making enough to live on. We would like to see those oyster shells put back in Maryland waters, instead of being carried to Virginia. Our people along the Chesapeake should heed this.

The Duty of the Government.

From The Buffalo Courier, April 30.

With great force The New-York Times asserts: "If American citizens residing in any other country on the face of the earth, civilized or uncivilized, were to send affidavits to the State Department alleging such treatment by the rulers of that country as those residents of Honolulu whose statements were made public Monday declare themselves to have been subject to by the republic of Hawaii, a howl for apology, reparation, and indemnity would go up from one end of the land to the other." It is certainly the duty of the Government to make a thorough, impartial inquiry as to the truth of the charges in question. Probably such an inquiry has already been begun.

Couldn't Name Theatre in the Pulpit.

From The Boston Transcript.

One Boston rector made a charming distinction when asked Sunday by a Harvard student to announce the lecture by the Rev. Father Huntington, to be given at Sanders Theatre. He looked at the card of announcement; he looked at the young man, and next, with his inward eye, he seemed to contemplate his pulpit and his congregation. Then he said: "I can hardly announce it in a theatre, but Sanders is in Memorial Hall, is it not?"

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, - - 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swiss-French Protestant young woman in a small private family; good sewer; capable; good references. 765 6th Av. Mrs. Faulkner.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; five years' reference. Present employer seen Friday, at 320 West 82d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl; can be highly recommended; four years in last place. Address, by letter, M. C., care of Mrs. Nardin, 139 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city references. C., 1,152 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEWING.—By a young girl, with first-class city references. Present employer's, 14 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her chambermaid; does waiting also. 819 Madison Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl; three years' good city reference. L. B., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; lady can be seen. Call, two days, at 85 7th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a perfect German cook; thoroughly understands all branches; excellent reference; wages, $30 or $40. Corner 109th St. and Western Boulevard.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; understands fine cooking; no objection to country; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 213 East 40th St.; Doyle's bell.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds of fancy dishes; country preferred; best city reference. 426 West 53d St.; Ryan's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman in a small private family; good reference. 64 Amsterdam Av., three flights, front; ring Moor's bell.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city or country; city reference; lady seen. D., 121 West 30th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references; can be highly recommended. Competent, Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent girl as excellent cook and baker in a private family; will do coarse washing if required; personal city reference; wages, $20. C., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thorough cook; understands meats and pastry; makes excellent soups; good baker; best city reference from last place; willing to go to the country. K., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. K. T., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple; wife as first-class cook; husband as butler; in private family; two years' references. D. S., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; good bread and biscuit baker; all kinds of soups and poultry; very economical; city reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 2; no cards.

COOK—WAITRESS.—Lady desires situations for her cook and waitress; will recommend both; disengaged the 1st of June. 113 West 48th St.

COOK.—As first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; good baker; pastry; first-class city reference. R. G., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Lady wishes a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend; will assist with wash. 140 East 87th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; English; wages, $80; good city reference. W., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; good baker; no objections to country; best reference. 241 East 42d St., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook, to assist in little washing; first-class references; city or country. 215 East 29th St., store.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business thoroughly; in a small private family; good reference. C. G., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Very competent; in private family; city or country; best city reference. 200 West 31st St.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent cook; by day or week; best city reference. 338 West 24th St.; ring Lowery's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; three years' best city reference. 996 6th Av., near 56th St., in laundry.

COOK—WAITRESS.—Together in private family only; can furnish good references; colored. 258 West 53d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable young woman to go out Fridays and Saturdays to clean, or do any kind of work; best of city reference. 916 6th Av., Donohue's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent young woman; is obliging; as laundress by the day; best city reference. Mrs. Buckley, 649 10th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by the day or take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also, remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Mrs. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; in private families; $2 per day. By letter only, Miss Martin, 342 Lexington Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By first-class German housekeeper in private or widowers' family; excellent cook; highly recommended; city or country. Mrs. L., present employer's, 29 West 70th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Swedish woman to do general housework. 157 East 84th St.

Kitchenmaids.

A LADY going to Europe wishes to place her competent kitchenmaid. Address 422 Madison Av.; can be seen Thursday and Friday mornings, between the hours of 10 and 12.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, in a private family; a strong girl; smart in appearance, with some experience from the other side; willing and obliging; willing to go to the country. 261 West 69th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a strong, willing young girl as kitchenmaid or second laundress in a private family; city references. 649 10th Av.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an intelligent German person, 26, as maid and seamstress to young ladies or grown children; ladies' and children's dresses made; will do marketing or assist in light chamberwork if required; speaks English; city or country; wages, $20; personal reference. Can be seen at 400 East 87th St., Meister.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to make herself generally useful; best city reference. Elizabeth McCann, 437 West 52d St., Lander's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French maid; understands dressmaking; excellent references. Can be seen at present employer's, 85 West 49th St., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

LADY'S MAID.—By a well-educated lady's maid; attentive in sickness; good packer and understands dressmaking. N. J. J., 37 6th Av., Newark.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By French maid as lady's mail and seamstress; willing to travel; good reference. A. B., 114 West 29th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; will assist with chamberwork; good reference. 312 East 31st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By woman as first-class laundress; no objection to chamberwork; also girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best references. 409 West 53d St., store.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent laundress in a private family; very best personal city references. A., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent German Protestant woman as laundress in a private family; city reference. H. H., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; very best reference from last employer. N., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in a private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By colored woman as laundress; city or country, or by the day; city reference. 157 West 53d St. Mrs. S.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 201 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; three years' first-class city reference; city or country. H. C., 106 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; city only. Can be seen at present employer's, 49 West 57th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; highly recommended by her present employer. 14

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderate Speculation and Generally Higher Prices.

BULLISH CROP NEWS FROM THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Depressed—Cotton Steady—Coffee Lower.

The early trading in grain was at declining prices, but the later news from the West regarding crops had a strengthening influence and the close was at an advance with, however, only a moderate business. Provisions were depressed, with the free offerings and close weak. Cotton was less active and hardly so firm. Coffee was offered freely and sold down.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	68½@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33 @	..
Corn, No. 2 steamer	57¾@	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.65 @	$3.75
Flour, straight Winter	3.35 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	6 13-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	14.00
Lard, Western steam	6.87½@	..
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19 @	..
Sugar, granulated	4 1-16@	4⅜
Cheese, State full cream, new	7½@	7¾
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16½@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.85 @	9.90
Lead	3.07½@	..

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	1,220,000	67 11-16@69¼	68½
June	170,000	68½@69¼	69⅜
July	3,320,000	68¼@69 3-16	69⅛
August	620,000	68⅝@69 7-16	69⅝
September	590,000	68 11-16@69⅝	69⅝
October	....	....	....
December	420,000	70¾@71¾	71¾
Total	6,350,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	160,000	54 @55	54¾
July	215,000	54 @55	54⅞
September	60,000	54¾@55⅛	55⅛
Total	435,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	110,000	32¾@33	33
June	80,000	33 @	33
July	125,000	33¼@33⅜	33⅜
No 2 white—			
May	10,000	36¾@37	37
Total	325,000		

FLOUR—Receivers were asking full prices and managed to dispose of considerable stock. Sales, 34,100 bbls, including 450 bbls bakers' extra at $3.15; 8,300 bbls Spring patents at $3.90@$4.15; 2,250 bbls Spring clear at $3.25; 2,500 bbls Indiana straights at $3.40@$3.65; 300 bbls Spring straights at $3.40@3.65; 1,500 bbls Winter patents at $3.50@$3.90; 300 bbls Winter No. 2 at $2.85@$2.90; 150 bbls Winter clear at $3.25; 4,000 bbls City Mills patents; 7,125 bbls do, clear, and 800 bbls do, extra, at quotations....Arrivals, 6,632 bbls and 9,483 sacks; exports, 12,639 bbls and 6,223 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 33,761 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@$2.30
Supers	....@ 2.40
No. 2	2.70@ 2.85
No. 1	2.85@ 3.00
Clears	3.15@ 3.35
Straights	3.20@ 3.40
White wheat straights	3.30@ 3.55
Patents	3.25@ 3.60
Special brands	3.80@ 4.00
City patents	@ 4.40
City clears	3.55@ 3.65
City extras	2.95@ 3.00
City supers	2.75@ 2.80
City fine	2.60@ 2.65

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	....@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.85@ ....
No. 2	2.25@$2.35	2.45@$2.55
No. 1	2.50@ 2.70	2.70@ 2.85
Clears	2.70@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Patents	3.40@ 3.60	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.85@ 4.60

RYE FLOUR—In demand at firm prices; sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $3.50@$3.60; fancy, $3.65@$4.15.

CORN PRODUCTS—More active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.65; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.25@$1.30; grits, $1.40; chops, 90c; coarse meal, $1.02; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—Moderately active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.15; cut, $4.05@$4.40; ground, $3.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—More active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@90c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The position of the market for clover was firm, with a fair degree of activity to the business. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10¾c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—While there was not much done here yesterday, yet the feeling over prices was quite strong with offerings reserved. The receipts were small, with many of the mills winding up their offerings and having only limited quantities to market. There was more looking around by buyers for export, including some English demand, and at closer to acting prices, but the indifference over selling was quite marked. There was 200 bbls prime yellow obtained at 27c, but up to 27½c was asked, while good off grade yellow was hard to obtain, and ruled firm at 26½c. Crude in barrels was scarce and nominally at 24c; for crude in bulk at the mills 19c was steadily bid, with 20½c asked. COCOANUT OIL is quiet and held steady; Ceylon quoted 5¼@5¾c; Cochin is at 6@6¼c. LINSEED OIL is in fair demand and firm in price; city quoted at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a small demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white, at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 43c. LARD OIL was in fair jobbing demand, and at a firm price; quoted at 54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, May 3.—Oil opened and highest, 162½; lowest and closed, 158.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Despite stronger prices for hogs the packers were arrayed on the bear side for the products, and the position was upset and depressed. A leading packer sold September ribs and lard as freely as possible under the restricted interest of buyers, who in turn became frightened under the steadily sagging market, and for the most part became sellers. There was no improvement in the export demand, most business outside of the movement referred to was limited. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 10,000 head.

LARD—Western steam opened rather firm, but became depressed by the selling of a packer at the West. There was little demand. A sale of 350 tcs cash was made at $6.97½, but the close shows $6.87½ nominal; city steam was generally at $6.25; sales of 120 tcs at $6.25@$6.37½. Options—No sales; May closed at $6.90 nominal; July at $7.07 nominal; refined was quiet; Continent at $7.25; South American at $7.70; compound lard was slow; graded at $5.25@$5.50 at the West; May closed at $6.60 bid; July was down 15 points for the day, and ran from $6.90 to $6.75, closing at $6.75; September at $7.05 down to $6.90, closing at $6.90 bid.

PORK—The West was depressed by the raid of a leading packer, and was sold down 30c to 35c, recovering about 10c before the close; May was $11.80@$12.15 asked, closing at $12 nominal; July at $12.10@$12.47½, closing at $12.20; September at $12.30@$12.70 bid, closing at $12.40; here there was more of an export business at easy prices, with sales of 500 barrels mess. Prices here are: For mess, $13.50@$14; family mess, $12.75@$13; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.25.

BACON—The short rib dealings were early at 5 points advance, from which there was a decline of 18 to 22½ points; May closed at the West at 6.05c, nominal; July was at 6.15@6.37½c, closing at 6.17½@6.20c; September at 6.30@6.50c, closing at 6.32½@6.35c.

CUTMEATS—Both Western and city were depressed and dull, with only small sales. City-pickled shoulders, 5¾c; 10-lb bellies, 6¾c; 12-lb do, 6½c; clear bellies, boxed, 6½@7c; pickled hams, 9@9½c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb and 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams, 9c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders tierced, at 6c; fresh shoulders, 5¾c.

BEEF—Prices were carried along firmly under a moderate supply and increasing demand. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; do, tierces, 50@$9.50; city, extra India mess, in tierces, $18@$20.

BEEF HAMS were carried along steady prices, without much of a trading. At the West, $18.50@$19, the later prices for May delivery, while here $19.50 is quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Were about steady in price, on fair demands. Receipts at the West, 41,109 head; same time last year, 45,499 head. Chicago—Receipts, 17,000 head; active; 5c higher; $4.45@$4.97½; left over, 7,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,211 head; strong; 5c higher; closing easy; $4.25@$4.95. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,293 head; higher! $4.50@$4.80. Omaha—Receipts, 2,000 head; opened strong to 5c higher; $4.40@$4.70. Pittsburg—Dull; $4.75@$4.95. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,685 head; $4.50@$4.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; steady; $4.35@$4.70. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.70@$4.90. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4.60@$4.90. Quotations here are 6¾c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¼@6¾c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾@6¾c for pigs.

STEARINE—For oleo stearine the West has practically withdrawn from the market, and there is no demand from the home consumers. The city pressers ask 8¾c, but nothing could be sold over 8¼c, if at that, to any extent at least. For lard stearine, the market rules quiet and nominal at about 8¾c.

TALLOW—There has been only one lot of city sold this week, or of 25 hhds, which was placed yesterday at 4¾c. No further supply was on offer for immediate delivery. The price of fat in the city was sharply advanced, on the competition of the two leading melters, but it has not influenced the price of tallow. The country lots of tallow arriving come upon a market without competition from the soap trade, and they suffer in price; sales of 200,000 lb at 4¼@4¾c, as to quality. Australian was sold at 5c for 50 tons, and closed further offered at that price, which is a decline, while reports from the London sale show a lower market by 3d.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and 10@20 points lower, with free offerings on local account, while cables were higher. Havre was quiet at ¼f advance, and Hamburg quiet at ¼ pfennig decline to ⅛ advance. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16¼c for No. 7 and 14¾ for No. 8. Sales, 2,100 bags Maracaibo, 900 bags Savanilla, and 800 bags Central American, on private terms....Option sales: Opening, call and M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—May, 1,750 bags at 14.20c, 500 bags at 14.25c; June, 500 bags at 14.05c, 250 bags at 14.10c; September, 250 bags at 14.55c, 750 bags at 14.45c, 250 bags at 14.40c; December, 500 bags at 14.50c, 250 bags at 14.45c, 1,500 bags at 14.40c; total, 6,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	..@..	..@..
February	..@..	..@..
March	14.20@14.35	..@..
April	..@..	..@..
May	14.20@14.30	15.05@15.15
June	14.05@14.15	15.10@15.20
July	14.55@14.60	14.95@15.05
August	14.45@14.55	14.65@14.75
September	14.45@14.55	14.40@14.45
October	14.55@14.60	14.10@14.20
November	14.40@14.50	13.85@13.95
December	14.40@14.50	13.75@13.85

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	200,318
Arrivals	....
Total	200,318
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	9,880
Total stock in New-York to-day	190,438
Total stock in Baltimore	17,512
Arrivals	....
Total	17,512
Deliveries yesterday	481—17,031
Total stock in New-Orleans	29,059
Arrivals	....
Total	29,059
Deliveries yesterday	1,437—27,622
Total stock in other ports	....
	44,653
Total stock in United States	235,091
Afloat from Rio per steam to May 2	122,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to May 2	21,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to May 2	103,000
Afloat from Victoria to April 30	34,000
	280,000
Total	515,091
Same time 1894	430,518

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16¼

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..1.50 above No. 7		
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7		
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..1.50 below No. 7		
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..1.90 below No. 7		
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1 Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7		
No. 2..1.75 Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7		
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7		
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7		
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7		

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17¼@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Palu	21 @22	Do, washed	19¼@20¾
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¾@18¼	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @20
Merida	18¼@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do white	19 @20
Central American—		Oaxaca	19¼@21½
Costa Rica	17 @20¼	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	18½@19¾	Coban	19 @22
Do, washed	19½@21½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Mocha	25½@26½		

COTTON.

Contracts were less active and unsettled, with prices 7@8 points down at the opening, but closing steady at 1@2 points decline, with Liverpool 2½@3 points down, and New-Orleans about 8 points off. Port receipts were moderate, and the trading confined to local houses. Spot was quiet and easy. Sales, 223 bales to spinners, and 500 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 1-16
Middling uplands	6 13-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	6.71@6.73	6.70	6.63	1,400
June	6.63@6.64	6.64	6.56	8,000
July	6.68@6.69	6.69	6.61	11,200
August	6.73@6.74	6.74	6.66	55,600
September	6.75@6.76	6.75	6.68	3,300
October	6.79@6.80	6.80	6.73	16,300
November	6.83@6.84	6.85	6.78	3,900
December	6.88@6.90	6.89	6.81	3,100
January	6.94@6.95	6.95	6.87	8,100
February	6.99@7.01	6.99	6.93	200
March	7.04@7.06	6.97	6.97	1,000
Total				107,100

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 3.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week.	Total This Week Last Year.
Galveston	402	715	..	809	2011	2528
New-Orleans	6313	1353	2821	3268	21688	11826
Mobile	10	132	134	407	1188	737
Savannah	1205	393	913	776	4946	3827
Charleston	634	387	442	94	2061	949
Wilmington	8	27	7	5	154	104
Norfolk	349	483	421	289	2850	3965
Baltimore	..	..	..	161	161	867
New-York	1266	..	..	..	1869	2207
Boston	1608	2273	804	779	7954	1321
Philadelphia	5028	436	347	633	8480	1037
West Point	375	..	..	149	1212	1038
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	477
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	5860
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	4874
Total	17198	6199	5889	7390	55483	..
This day last week	11569	8527	11106	11940	..	..
This day last year	5789	3452	4165	5214	..	41557

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

	This Week.—Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	347	955	4,387
Dallas	216	188	225
Shreveport	490	2,426	7,710
Little Rock	295	2,265	11,284
Helena	52	232	470
Vicksburg	136	419	1,241
Columbus, Miss.	164	98	336
Natchez	168	117	2,579
Memphis	1,059	6,890	29,321
Nashville	870	2,076	1,392
Selma	97	161	785
Montgomery	814	1,227	2,964
Eufaula	4	165	1,012
Columbus, Ga.	113	558	5,899
Macon	80	59	1,282
Albany	14	151	2,182
Atlanta	132	305	4,975
Rome	108	1,334	*485
Augusta	710	962	†14,382
Columbia	572	572	..
Newberry	194	194	145
Charlotte	197	197	150
Raleigh	418	363	2,040
St. Louis	348	7,465	41,372
Houston	6,442	7,421	12,150
Meridian	257	..	10,452
Cincinnati	4,094	5,613	10,452
Yazoo City	294	305	823
Total	19,185	42,916	162,348

	This Week. Receipts.	Last Year. Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	301	276	2,485
Dallas	168	764	*243
Shreveport	406	920	5,717
Little Rock	52	207	*5,664
Helena	3	167	753
Vicksburg	253	796	5,281
Columbus, Miss.	20	204	796
Natchez	65	447	2,365
Memphis	757	6,515	37,797
Nashville	285	128	1,582
Selma	100	274	3,362
Montgomery	170	333	3,527
Eufaula	15	89	1,857
Columbus, Ga.	134	92	4,653
Macon	99	281	2,064
Albany	27	122	3,371
Atlanta	582	456	*2,277
Rome	55	238	*2,750
Augusta	603	2,931	†13,775
Columbia	187	187	..
Newberry	103	203	*297
Charlotte	420	410	50
Raleigh	341	322	*1,550
St. Louis	500	9,256	44,800
Houston	2,872	4,661	7,532
Meridian	150	331	994
Cincinnati	5,211	4,669	2,534
Total	13,674	35,527	165,122

*Corrected. †Actual

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
Liverpool, May 3.		
Sales of the week	78,000	54,000
Sales American	68,000	47,000
Sales for export	2,000	2,000
Sales for speculation	4,000	2,000
Actual export	8,000	6,000
Forwarded	75,000	62,000
Total stock	1,676,000	1,712,000
Of which American	1,565,000	1,443,000
Total imports of week	44,000	58,000
Of which American	38,000	40,000
Amount afloat	147,000	78,000
Of which American	140,000	60,000

Price of middling uplands in Liverpool: May 3, 1895, 3 19-32d; May 4, 1894, 3 15-16d; May 5, 1893, 4 5-16d.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand runs very moderate, but full prices obtained for fancy grades.

N. Orleans, centr'fgal—Ordinary	12@13
Common	14@16
Fair	17@18
Prime	19@21
Choice	22@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal
N. Orleans, open kettle—Fair	23@25
Good	26@28
Prime	29@30
Choice	31@36
Barbados, job'g	23@25
Puerto Rico	20@31

RICE—General inquiry is good, with prices unchanged.

Domestic—Ordinary	3½@4	Japan	4 @4¼
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Good	4⅝@4⅞	Java	3½@3⅝
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4		

SUGAR—There is considerable speculative demand as well as for refining purposes, and prices show additional firmness. Sales, 3,127 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3½c; 26,700 bags do, 95° test, at 2 5-16c, cost and freight, 485 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2½c, and 1,000 bags do, 89° test, at 1⅞c, cost and freight....Refined, 1-16c higher and in active demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅝
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2½
Centrifugal, 96° test	3½

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on deliveries of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4⅜	@4 15-16
Coarse powdered	4⅜	@4 9-16
Granulated	4⅛	@4 5-16
Cutloaf	4¾	@4 15-16
Crushed	4¾	@4 15-16
Powdered	4¼	@4 9-16
Coarse granulated	4¼	@4 7-16
Fine Granulated	4¼	@4 5-16
Extra fine granulated	4¼	@4 7-16
Con. Granulated	4⅜	@4 9-16
Cubes	4⅜	@4 9-16
XXXX powdered	4⅜	@4 13-16
Mold A	4⅜	@4 9-16
Diamond A	4⅛	@4 5-16
Confectioners' A	4	@4 1-16
Columbia A	3⅞	@4 1-16
Windsor	3⅞	@4 1-16
Ridgewood	3 13-16	@4
Phoenix A	3 13-16	@4
Empire A	3 11-16	@3 15-16
No. 6	3 11-16	@3⅞
No. 7	3⅜	@3 13-16
No. 8	3 3 9-16	@3⅜
No. 9	3¼	@3 11-16
No. 10	3 7-16	@3⅜
No. 11	3⅜	@3 9-16
No. 12	3¼	@3 7-16
No. 13 (net)	3⅛	@..
No. 14 (net)	3	@..

CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

Reports from the Southern States are generally favorable, and the market remains steady, with a moderate demand.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	9	@10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6	@ 8
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4	@ 5
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	5	@ 6
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½	@ 3
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	9	@10
Bavarian, new	22	@24
Bohemian, new	23	@28
Altmarks, new	18	@20

HIDES—Offerings are light, owing to the light supply, with prices for dry hides, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Cordova are nominal in the absence of stock.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	14 @15
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	14 @15
Cordova, selected	21@24	14 @15
California, selected	22@25	14 @..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	13 @14½
Orinoco, selected	21@23	.. @14
Bogota, selected	21@24	11½@13
Central American, selected	20@22	12 @..
Payta, selected	23@25	11 @11½
Port au Piatte, selected	17@18	.. @ 9
Puerto Cabello, selected	21@23	12¼@..
La Guayra, selected	22@25	13 @..
Laguna, selected	17@20	.. @ 9
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16@19	9 @..
Tampico, selected	20@21	12 @..
Tobasco, selected	20@21	10 @10½
Truxillo, selected	16@17	.. @11½
Vera Cruz, selected	18@19	11 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10@12	11 @11½
Calcutta Buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15@17	8¼@10½
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10@13	11¼@12½
Cordova kips, selected	10@13	12 @12½
Corientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10@13	11 @12½
Sierra Leone, as they run	9@10	11 @12½
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7¾@ 8
Maranham, as they run	25@28	.. @ 8
Payta, as they run	28@32	.. @ 8
Pernambuco, as they run	20@24	8½@..
Progreso, as they run	23@25	.. @ 6½
Savanilla, as they run	26@30	6 @ 8½
Matamoras, selected	24@28	8¼@..
Texas, selected	24@30	8 @..
Wet salted—		
Havana, as they run	35@50	6¾@..
New-Orleans City, selected	40@75	6¾@..
Texas ox and cow, selected	50@60	7 @..

LEATHER—Prices were advanced ⅛c on Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts.....10¼@11
Factory, fresh, seconds.....7½@ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds.....7½@ 8

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Dairy, firkins or tubs	8 @13
Western—	
Creamery, June	9 @14
Factory	7 @ 9

CHEESE—A light trade, with prices weak, though occasionally a little higher than quoted.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	7¾@..
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	7¼@..
State full cream, large, good to choice	6¾@ 7¼
State full cream, common to fair	6 @ 6½
State full cream, small, choice	7 @ 7¾
State full cream, small, fair to good	6 @ 6¾
State light skims, Central N. Y., choice	6 @ 6½
State light skims, Cent. N.Y., com. to f'r	3 @ 5½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4½@ 5
State part skims, Ch. Cc., &c., fair	3 @ 4
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1½@ 2½
State full skims	1 @ 1¼

OLD CHEESE.

State full cream, colored, fancy	10¼@11
State full cream, large, prime to choice	9 @10
State full cream, large, com. to good	8½@ 8½
State full cream, small, colored, fcy	10½@11
State full cream, small, com. to prime	6½@10½
State part skims	1½@ 5½

EGGS—Moderate arrivals, and a steady tone over fancy, while less desirable lots are freely offered.

State and Pennsylvania	13½@13¾
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13 @13½
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12 @12¾
Duck	13 @17
Goose	25 @28

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH—Apples in light supply and firm; fancy strawberries moving well at steady or slightly better prices, but receipts largely undesirable, and such dragging. We quote: Apples, russet, Roxbury, per bbl, $3.50@$4.25; do, golden, $2.25@$3; do, Baldwin, $3.50@$4.50; do, spy, $3.50@$5; inferior stock, $2@$2.50; strawberries, North Carolina, per qt, 10@25c; do, Charleston, 15@30c; do, Florida, 10@25c.

FRUITS—DRIED—No further change has occurred in evaporated apples but the market is dull and weak; jobbing trade amounts to but little, and to sell for export low prices have to be accepted. Our figures fairly cover current sales, except on high grade goods, and so few of these are moving that values are largely nominal. Not many sun-dried apples offering, and the inquiry for them is light. Chops would sell if here. Cores and skins slow. Raspberries very dull, and there is but little doing in cherries, blackberries, or plums. California fruits have a moderate jobbing trade, but there is still pressure to sell and an easy market. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7¼@7¾c; do, prime to choice, 6¼@7c; do, common to fair, 5½@6c; do, sun-dried, 5½@6c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 20@21c; cherries, 12c; blackberries, 4¾@5c; plums, State, 4½@5c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3¾@9½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The trade was pretty well supplied, but there was not much fresh stock in, and values for most kinds were well held. Small Spring chickens are neglected and weaker. Ducks and geese very dull. Pigeons easier. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 60c@$1; fowls, local and Western, 9@9½c; do, Southern, 8½@9c; old roosters, 5½@6c; turkeys, 8@10c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, 60c@$1.12; pigeons, 25@45c.

DRESSED—Fresh fowls cleaning up better, and market a shade firmer. Turkeys steady. Long Island Spring ducks selling better, with a few sales of fancy scalded up to 30c. Philadelphia Springs firmer, with better demand. Squabs scarce. We quote: Turkeys, fresh, per lb, 10@13c; fowls, 9½@10c; old cocks, 6½@7c; ducks, old, 8@12c; geese, 6@8c; ducks, Long Island Spring, 26@28c; chickens, Philadelphia Spring, 30@40c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$3. We quote for frozen: Turkeys, 13@15c; chickens, Western, 12@14c; fowls, 9@9½c; ducks, 15@17c.

VEGETABLES—Old potatoes quiet and easy. Asparagus fairly active. Beets and cabbages in very moderate supply. Peas plentiful. Tomatoes quiet and weak.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen	$1.25@$3.00
Asparagus, prime, per dozen	1.50@ 2.00
Asparagus, culls, per dozen bunches	75@ 1.00
Beets, Florida, per crate	2.00@ 3.00
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	2.00@ 2.75
Carrots, Bermuda, per crate	.. @ 2.00
Cabbage, imported, per 100	8.00@ 10.00
Cabbage, Florida, per bbl-crate	5.00@ 6.50
Cabbage, Ch'n, per bbl-crate	5.00@ 6.00
Celery, N. Y., per dozen roots	50@ 1.00
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	2.00@ 4.00
Kale, L. I., per bbl	50@ 75
Kale, Baltimore, per bbl	50@ 75
Kale, Norfolk, per bbl	25@ 40
Lettuce, N. O., per bbl	1.00@ 4.00
Lettuce, Norfolk, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Lettuce, Norfolk, per basket	50@ 75
Lettuce, Ch'n, per basket	50@ 1.00
Lettuce, Florida, per basket	50@ 1.25
Onions, old white per bbl	2.00@ 5.00
Onions, old, red, prime, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Onions, old, red, prime to good, per bbl

THE FINANCIAL MARKET

Profit-Taking in the Lake Trading Leads to Lower Prices.

SHARP DECLINES IN A FEW INDUSTRIALS

The General Market Holds Strong, Notwithstanding the Weakness in the Specialties—Adjustment of the Coal Difficulties.

FRIDAY—P. M.

The upward movement in the market continued until the afternoon was well advanced, when, under realizing sales, stop orders were reached and weakness developed. The decline was most pronounced in the industrials, the greatest weakness being in Leather and in Sugar. Leather common dropped from 24¾ to 21¼, and closed at 21½, a net loss of 2½. The preferred closed at 1¼ lower, at 90½, having during the morning advanced to 93. Sugar sold up to 114¼, and then broke to 112½, its lowest price of the day. Chicago Gas lost 1⅛ points, and Distilling and Cattle Feeding 5⅛, but other members of the group were fairly well held.

The agreement reached by the coal companies to restrict production and to adhere to circular prices during May was regarded as an important preliminary step toward the adjustment of the difficulties of the trade. It is now felt that before the expiration of the month the coal Presidents will be able to devise plans through which further sacrifices will not be necessary. The coal stocks were consequently strong until the late trading, when they declined in sympathy with the general list. Nevertheless, at the close they were higher than yesterday, Lackawanna's gain being 1, Delaware and Hudson's ¼, and Jersey Central's ⅜. Reading was unchanged. An impression is gaining ground that Reading is being bought with the purpose of acquiring control of the stock in the interest of the Olcott reorganization plan. There is some doubt about this, however, as the committee already has practical control of the property through the general mortgage bonds, more than 90 per cent. of which have been deposited with it. The advance in the stock is more than likely due to manipulation, with the idea of "sweetening" the coming proposition of a heavy assessment on the stock, which all admit is necessary if the property is to be reorganized upon a substantial basis.

St. Paul's earnings for the final week of April were more favorable than had been expected, even in view of the fact that there were two Sundays in the period covered. The stock, however, as well as the other members of the Granger group, suffered in the resulting movement in the last hour, although at the close the losses were only fractional. Notwithstanding the late recession in the general list, issues of the Southern Railway were firm, the preferred closing at an advance of 1¼ and the common at 1½, a net gain of ¾. Other low-priced specialties showed resistance to the late downward tendency, and at the close, although prices as a rule were slightly lower than yesterday, the market was by no means weak.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in moderate demand. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper in good demand. The offerings comprised some choice names, but the amount was limited. Rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ for four months' commission house acceptances and four months' single names of choice character, 4½ for six months' single names, and 5½ for those less well known.

The Clearing-House exchanges were $113,784,054, and the balances were $6,757,423. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $503,272.

Money in London, 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent; short and three months' bills, ⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market still heavy on continued offerings of security bills. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90¼ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88 @$4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium, Boston—15@17c discount, San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ¼ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67¼c. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 66½c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 96⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$31,478,476
Imports for the same period	15,179,419
Net exports	$16,299,057
Net exports to date, 1894	12,660,436
Net exports to date, 1893	45,909,654
Net exports to date 1892	14,241,784

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds continued in good demand and prices generally advanced. The business was particularly heavy in the early trade, more than half the day's business being done before noon. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Baltimore & Ohio S. W. 1st inc., B.....2
Col. Coal & Iron 6s.....1
Col. Midland 1st.....1
East Tennessee reorganization lien..1
L. & N. 1st, Pensacola & Atlantic.....3½
Mobile & Ohio new 6s.....1⅜
Nashville, C. & St. Louis 1st.....1
Rio Grande Western 1st.....1
Rock Island 6s, c.....1
St. Paul & Omaha con. 1st.....1
St. Paul con. 7s.....1
Southern Railway 1st.....1
Union Pacific Extension s. f. 8s.....1½

DECLINED.

Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo 5s.....1
Northern Pacific col. tr. notes.....1
Ohio Southern 1st.....3
United States Cordage 1st.....1

Government bonds were strong. The sales on call were $50,000 4s, registered, 1907, at 112. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		96½
4s, r., 1907	112	112½
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	120½	121
4s, c., 1925	120½	121
5s, r., 1904	115¼	115¾
5s, c., 1904	115¼	115¾
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102¾	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105¾	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108¾	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York this week were valued at $2,204,186, against $2,583,762 last week and $1,589,677 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,079,499, against $2,501,904 last week and $1,554,335 in the same week last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	145⅝	145⅝	145½	145½	143	147	15
Alton & Terre Haute	43¾	44½	43¾	44½	43¾	44	200
American Cotton Oil	29½	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	29	29½	3,620
American Cotton Oil pf	78	78	77½	77½	77	78	310
*American Sugar Refining	113	114¼	112½	112⅝	112½	112⅝	72,434
*American Sugar Refining pf	98¾	98⅞	98¾	98⅞	98¾	98⅞	320
*American Tobacco	104½	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛	104¼	104½	3,490
American Tobacco pf	110	110	110	110	108½	110¼	30
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝	1,674
Baltimore & Ohio	57½	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	57¼	1,098
Baltimore & Ohio Southw. pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10	110
*Bay State Gas	22	22½	22	22	22½	23	400
Canada Southern	53¼	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	53	600
Canadian Pacific	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48⅝	..	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅞	19	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	820
Chicago Gas	75¾	75⅞	74½	74½	74	74⅝	31,566
Chicago & Alton	150	151	150	151	149	..	17
Chicago & Northwestern	97⅜	97½	96½	96⅜	96⅜	96¾	7,292
Chicago & Northwestern pf	143	143	143	143	141½	..	25
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	75¼	75¼	74¾	74¾	74⅝	74⅞	4,810
C., C., C. & St. Louis	41⅜	41⅞	41¼	41⅝	41⅛	42	200
C., M. & St. Paul	63⅜	63½	62¾	62⅞	62⅜	62⅞	10,750
C., M. & St. Paul pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	118⅛	119¼	250
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	67⅛	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅞	2,370
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	5½	7	100
Col. & Hock. Coal	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	6½	7¼	25
Col., Hock. Valley & Tol	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	..	..	810
Consolidated Gas Company	138½	141½	138½	140⅝	140	141	3,899
Delaware & Hudson	130	130½	129⅜	129¾	129	129¾	4,000
Del., Lack. & Western	160½	160¾	160	160½	160⅜	160⅝	1,700
Denver & Rio Grande pf	43	43	42⅝	42⅝	42½	42⅞	600
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	..	..	17,725
Edison Elec. Illum. of N. Y.	97½	97½	97½	97½	96½	97½	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	45	50	45	50	48	51	479
General Electric	33⅜	33⅞	33½	33½	33¼	33½	2,745
Iowa Central pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	26¼	27	250
Laclede Gas	28⅝	29	28½	28½	28¼	28⅝	950
Lake Erie & Western	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	20½	20⅝	504
Lake Erie & Western pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	78	504
Lake Shore	143¼	143¼	142¾	142⅝	142¼	143	628
Long Island	84½	84½	84½	84½	84	85	150
*Long Island Traction	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11½	11	11¼	565
Louisville & Nashville	56⅛	56⅜	55⅝	55⅝	55½	55⅝	1,400
Louis., New-Albany & Chi	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8⅝	2,810
Louis, New-Albany & Chi. pf	28	28⅝	28	28¼	28	28¼	3,835
Manhattan Con	118½	119½	117½	118½	117¾	118¼	2,125
Mexican National ctrs	2	2	2	2	..	..	50
Michigan Central	99¾	99¾	98½	98½	98¼	98¾	1,010
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	31	31½	31	31½	31½	32	500
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	51	52½	51	52½	51	52	400
Minnesota Iron	50	50	50	50	49¾	55	300
Missouri Pacific	26¼	26¼	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25¾	2,810
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17¼	17¼	16¾	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛	900
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	32½	32¼	31½	31½	31½	31⅝	3,354
Mobile & Ohio	18½	19	18½	19	18½	19½	200
Morris & Essex	162	162	162	162	..	..	30
*National Lead Co	34¾	34⅞	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½	2,770
*National Lead Co. pf	89	89½	88¼	88¾	88¾	88¾	1,180
National Linseed Oil	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	24
New-Jersey Central	96½	97½	96¾	96¾	96½	96¾	6,680
New-York Central	98⅞	98⅞	98½	98½	98¼	98⅝	497
N. Y. & N. E., all as. pd	39	40	39	39½	39⅜	39½	2,400
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	..	14½	15	..	100
N. Y., L. E. & W	12⅜	12⅞	11⅞	12	11¾	11⅞	3,100
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	24¼	25¼	25
N. Y., Sus. & Western	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¾	710
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	36¾	37⅜	36⅜	37⅛	36¾	37	825
Norfolk & Western	38¼	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	3½	38¾	200
North American	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	600
Northern Pacific	5	5	5	5	4⅞	5	825
Northern Pacific pf	22	22	22	22	21	21⅝	50
Ontario & Western	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17⅝	1,400
Pacific Mail	24½	24½	24	24	23¾	24	950
Philadelphia & Reading	17½	17¾	17¼	17½	17¼	17¾	34,970
P., C., C. & St. L	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	18½	19	450
Pullman Palace Car Co	175	177	175	176	175	176½	772
Rio Grande Western	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	16	17¼	200
St. Louis Southwestern	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼	6½	230
St. Louis Southwestern pf	13	13	13	13	12½	12⅝	300
St. Paul & Duluth	27	27	27	27	27	28	100
St. Paul & Omaha	35½	35½	35½	35½	35	35½	100
Southern Pacific	19	19½	19	19	18⅝	19¼	500
Southern Railway	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14½	14⅜	14½	27,540
Southern Railway pf	37⅞	39⅜	37¾	38¾	38⅝	38¾	20,674
Tennessee Coal & Iron	23	23⅝	22¾	22¾	22¾	23	4,570
Texas Pacific	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½	1,850
Union Pacific	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	12¾	13	200
United States Cordage	7⅛	7½	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	2,200
United States Cordage pf	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	785
United States Express	18	18	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½	1,162
United States Rubber	42	42	42	42	38	41	30
United States Rubber pf	42	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	41⅝	42	3,420
*United States Leather	24½	24¾	21¼	21½	21½	21⅝	34,856
*United States Leather pf	92	93	90½	90½	90	90⅜	10,827
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	7	100
Wabash pf	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16¾	2,270
Western Union Telegraph	89½	89½	89½	89¾	89⅜	89⅝	7,363
*Western Union Beef	11½	11½	11½	11¾	11	12¼	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13½	13½	13	13¼	12⅝	13½	2,155
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	43⅛	43½	400
Wisconsin Central	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	5½	100
Total sales							377,254

*Unlisted.

Silver.

Bullion certs	66½	66½	66½	66½	67	67¼	10,000

Mining Stocks.

Comstock Tunnel	.10	.11	.10	.11	..	..	8,400

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st	15,000						
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s	22,000						
	16,000						
	11,000						
	5,000						
	22,000						
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s, Class A	17,000						
Atlantic & Pac Inc	10,000						
B & O S W 1st Inc, Series B	2,000						
B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	2,000						
Canada South 1st Gtd	6,000						
Canada South 2d	1,000						
Cen of N J Gen 5s	1,000						
Cen Pac L G 5s	1,000						
C & O Con 6s	2,000						
	18,000						
	1,000						
C & O Gen 4½s	13,000						
	5,000						
	5,000						
C & O, R & A Div, 1st Cons 4s	1,000						
	5,000						
	4,000						
C, B & Q, Neb Ext 4s	10,000						
C, B & Q, Iowa 5s	2,000						
	1,000						
Col, H Val & Tol 5s	10,000						
	7,000						
Col, H V & T G M 6s	1,000						
Den & Rio Grande 4s	1,000s3						
E Tenn, V & Ga 1st	1,000						
Total sales							

E T, V & G Cons Gold 5s	10,000						
East T Reor Iron 4-5s	10,000						
	15,000						
	9,000						
	5,000						
	20,000						
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	4,000						
Erie Cons Gold 7s	1,000						
Ft Worth & D C 1st	5,000						
Gal, H & San A, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	10,000						
Gal, H & San A 2d	10,000						
Gen Elec Co Deb 6s	4,000						
H & Tex Cen Cons 6s	1,000						
Ill Cen 4s, 1953	20,000						
Kan Pac 6s, 1896	1,000						
Kan Pac 1st Cons	7,000						
	10,000						
	5,000						
Laclede G L Co of St L 1st 5s	2,000						
L Erie & W 2d 5s	5,000						
L & N, Pens & At 1st	5,000						
	1,000						
L, N A & Chi G M	10,000						
Met Elevated 2d	5,000						
Mexican Int 1st 4s	10,000						
	4,000						
	1,000						
Mex Nat 2d, Inc 6s	20,000						
Mil, L S & West 1st	1,000						
Mil & N 1st, 1913, Con	1,000						
Mil & St P 1st, I & D Ext	1,000						
South Minn Div	2,000						
Mil & St Paul Cons	5,000						
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	6,000						
	500						
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	2,000						
	1,000						
	5,000						
Mo, Kan & East 1st	5,000						
Mobile & Ohio, New	1,000						
Morris & E Con Gtd	1,000						
Morris & Essex 1st	10,000						
Nash, C & St L 1st	4,000						
Nash, C & St L Con	4,000						
N Y, Chi & St L 4s	2,000						
N Y Elevated 1st	8,000						
N Y & Har 1st Reg	2,000						
N Y, L E & W New 2d Consol, D, M & Co Certs, Stamped	7,000						
N Y, N H & H 4s, Cons Deb Certs	10,000						
N Y, O & W Ref 4s	36,000						
N Y, S & W 1st Rf 5s	2,000						
Nor Pac 1st Coup	5,000						
Nor Pac 3d Coup	5,000						
	12,000						
	10,000						
	3,000s20F						
Nor Pac Div Scrip	17,000						
	1,000						
Nor Pac Col Tst Nts	5,000						

Nor Pac 1st Reg	15,000						
Nor Pac 2d Coup	20,000c						
	3,000						
Nor Pac Cons 5s	18,000						
	10,000						
	35,000						
	72,000						
	44,000						
	10,000						
Trust Receipts	8,000						
	10,000						
	62,000						
	18,000						
	20,000						
	50,000						
Nor Pac & Mon 1st	3,000						
	5,000						
	15,000						
Ohio Southern 1st	12,000						
	5,000						
	2,000						
	5,000						
	4,000						
	5,000						
	1,000						
Ohio South G M 4s	1,000						
	9,000						
	2,000						
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s	5,000						
Oreg Short Line 6s	5,000						
Trust Co Certs	5,000						
	5,000						
	5,000						
	15,000						
Oreg S L & U N Con	26,000						
Trust Co Certs	9,000						
	2,000						
P & R 1st Pf Inc	18,000						
	17,000						
	3,000						
	7,000						
	15,000						
2d Pf Inc	45,000						
	5,000						
	10,000						
	1,000						
3d Pf Inc	15,000						
P & R Gen 4s	2,000						
	36,000						
Trust Co Certs	37,000						
	5,000						
	31,000						
	6,000						
	2,000						
	5,000						
	5,000						
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B	3,000						
Rio Grande West 1st	7,000s15F						
	2,000						
	10,000						
	15,000						
	15,000s15F						
	5,000						
	13,000						
	16,000						
	1,000c						
	9,000						
	5,000						
	4,000						
	2,000						
St Jo & Grand I Inc	5,000						
St L, A & T H 1st 5s	5,000						
St L & Iron Mt 1st	4,000						
	2,000						
	10,000						
St L & I Mt, Ark Branch 1st	10,000						
St L & S F G M 6s	2,000						
	1,500						
St L & S F Con 4s	1,000						
St Louis S W 1st	15,000						
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certs	6,000						

St Louis S W 2d Inc	1,000						
	5,000						
	20,000						
San An & Ar Pass 4s	10,000						
	1,000						
	21,000						
Seab & Roan 1st	7,000						
South Railway 1st 5s	7,000						
	25,000						
	1,000						
	21,000						
	8,000						
	1,000						
	25,000						
	7,000s3						
	2,000						
	30,000						
	7,000						
	2,000						
	20,000						
	6,000						
	30,000						
	5,000						
	10,000						
	1,000						
	5,000						
	5,000						
	7,000						
Tenn, C Ir & R 6s, Bir Div 1st	1,000						
Tenn Div 6s	2,000						
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	16,000						
	25,000						
	1,000						
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	10,000						
	17,000						
	14,000						
	16,000						
	10,000						
	10,000						
	7,000						
	2,000						
	3,000						
	7,000						
	5,000						
	1,000						
Union Elevated 1st 6s	6,000						
	8,000						
	12,000						
	5,000						
	20,000						
Union Pac 1st, 1898	1,000						
Un Pac Ext, S F 8s	21,000						
	7,000						
	22,000						
	5,000						
	12,000						
	5,000						
	37,000						
	15,000						
	5,000						
U S Cordage Co 1st	34,000						
Wabash Railroad 1st	16,000						
	14,000						
Wabash Railroad 2d	1,000						
	2,000						
Wabash Deb, Ser B	3,000						
	10,000						
	28,000						
West Shore Gtd 4s	5,000						
	2,000						
Registered	500						
West N Y & Penn 1st	2,000						
	1,000						
W Un Col Trust 6s	5,000						
Wilkes & East 1st	19,000						
	1,000						
	10,000						
Wis Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certs	2,000						

Total sales $2,757,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	112	114
American T. & C	92½	94
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	1
B. & So. Ill. pf	132	140
Boston A. L. pf	101½	103
Brunswick Co.	2¾	4
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	61
Cedar F. & M.	5	9
Central Pacific	17½	18
Chicago & Alton pf	168	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	95½	97
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	86	90
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	159
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	28
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	65	75
C., H. V. & T. pf	63	67
Commercial Cable	145	..
Consolidated Coal	30	35
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	10½	..
National Starch	9	10
Nat. Starch 1st pf	46	..
Nat. Starch 2d pf	27	35
New Cent. Coal	7	9
N. Y. & N. H	199	201
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	69
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	28	29¾
Norfolk Southern	6½	..
Norfolk & Western pf	16½	17
Ohio Southern	..	18
Ont. Mtoungs. & Arb	10	12
Oregon Improvement	9	11
Oregon R. & N	17	20
Oregon S. L. & U. N	7	7¼
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria & Eastern	3½	5
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4½	4¾
Pitts., Mtoungs. & Arb	47½	..
Pittsburg & Western pf	28½	29½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	48	49
Quicksilver	3½	4
Quicksilver pf	15	20
Rens. & Saratoga	180	185
Rio Grande Western pf	40	43
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	113½	114½
St. Louis Southern	93	..
St. Joseph & Grand Island	1⅛	1⅝
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	90
St. Paul & Ohio pf	111	112
St. Paul, M. & M	107	110
So. Cotton Oil	36	46
*Texas Central	15	..
*Texas Central pf	35	..
T. C. & I. pf	80	..
T. P. Land tr	8½	9½
Toledo & Ohio Cent	45½	48
Toledo & Ohio Cent. pf	78	81
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M	1¾	2
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C	4	..
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	12	..
Union Pacific, D. & G	5⅞	6½
Wells-Fargo Express	104	108

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am.Sug. Ref.	113	114¼	112⅜	112⅝	40,130
Am. Tobacco	104½	105½	104	104	420
Am. Cot. Oil	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	210
At., T. & S. F.	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	620
Balt. & Ohio	57	57	57	57	100
Cent. of N. J.	96¼	97⅜	96¾	96¾	1,300
Chi. & N. W.	97⅜	97⅜	96⅝	96⅝	4,320
Chi. Gas	75⅞	75⅞	74½	74½	9,480
C., R. I. & P.	67⅛	67⅛	66⅜	67	360
Chi., B. & Q.	75¼	75⅝	74¾	74¾	1,410
C., M. & St. P.	63⅝	63½	62⅞	63	9,000
Ches. & Ohio.	19	19	19	19	100
C., H. V. & T.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	100
Del. & Hud.	130	130	130	130	200
Dist. & C. F.	18¾	18⅞	18¼	18¼	2,900
Gen. Elec.	33⅞	34	33½	33½	610
Laclede Gas.	29	29	29	29	10
L., N. A. & C.	8	8	8	8	50
Louis. & N.	56½	56½	55¾	56	210
Manhattan	118½	118½	118	118	200
Mo. Pacific.	26¼	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	260
Total sales					94,334

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
A. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. L. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
45 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING. 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS. NEW YORK
120 BROADWAY,
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight.
Branch offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 55 Bonds of $100 each, 11 Bonds of $500 each, and 189 Bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine St., New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT, AS FROM THAT DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON:

55 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
20	120	508	743	860	1179	1342	1423	1795	1898
29	160	530	772	893	1204	1373	1483	1818	1922
89	181	593	779	916	1256	1374	1493	1834	1943
66	365	621	813	1100	1263	1400	1522	1846	1986
100	417	659	821	1138	1339	1406	1540	1887	2023
112	450	671	854	1150					

11 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

8	22	68	86	97	104	126	179	267	313
10									

189 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

44	840	1434	1988	2579	3437	4092	4872	5724	6735
122	862	1492	2019	2673	3480	4100	4922	5791	6790
142	907	1552	2020	2682	3541	4125	5078	5968	6793
159	942	1565	2072	2702	3645	4164	5106	5978	6834
169	962	1621	2146	2804	3647	4256	5137	5986	6860
257	966	1633	2150	2876	3675	4280	5158	6030	6864
288	974	1673	2181	2887	3684	4282	5212	6231	6898
325	987	1694	2235	2905	3708	4324	5214	6267	6982
326	991	1722	2244	2917	3744	4342	5227	6301	7075
377	1009	1783	2262	2936	3776	4371	5234	6345	7143
397	1066	1811	2293	2956	3903	4414	5291	6385	7160
439	1161	1829	2340	2978	3912	4557	5367	6422	7239
455	1190	1880	2343	3065	3939	4565	5387	6427	7269
465	1193	1885	2344	3067	3941	4658	5389	6587	7316
510	1204	1886	2351	3309	3956	4665	5418	6641	7328
536	1222	1919	2497	3341	3964	4709	5479	6653	7428
658	1230	1930	2502	3350	3965	4768	5555	6695	7483
775	1332	1936	2504	3353	3970	4770	5606	6720	7571
817	1409	1974	2512	3433	3989	4775	5642	6724	

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, April 9, 1895.

DRAWING NO. 16.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA:

The authorities of the City of Birmingham, Alabama, having issued a circular declaring that default will be made upon the several issues of the bonds of that city unless the holders of such bonds consent to exchange the same for a new bond bearing interest at 3 per cent. for ten years and at 4 per cent. thereafter, it is necessary that the bondholders should unite and take such action as may be desirable for their protection.

With this end in view, the undersigned have consented to act as a Bondholders' Committee and will be pleased to have all the holders of the bonds unite with them in the organized action proposed.

A copy of the proposed memorandum of agreement will be sent on application to the Chairman of the committee.

ROBERT C. DAVIDSON, Chairman, (President Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Company, Baltimore.)
WM. H. BLACKFORD, (President Maryland Life Insurance Company, Baltimore.)
T. EDWARD HAMBLETON, (of Hambleton & Co., bankers, Baltimore.)
WM. A. FISHER, (of Fisher, Bruce & Fisher, attorneys at law, Baltimore.)
R. B. SPERRY, (of R. B. Sperry & Co., dealers in securities, Baltimore.)

Financial.

Nothing in sight to compete with it. The cheapest and safest electric power in the world.

Pennock Electric Light and Power Systems.

KEEP YOUR EYE UPON THE PENNOCK SYSTEMS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Large Electric Light Plants a Specialty.

COST OF PLANTS COMPLETE:

Capacity of Plant. Lights.	Total Cost of Installation.	Cost Per Lamp.	Maintenance of Lamp Per Year, Including Labor.
500	$3,000	$6.00	$8.00
1,000	5 000	5.00	2.00
3,000	9,000	3.00	1.50
5,000	10,000	2.00	1.00

TERMS OF CONTRACT:

One-third in advance. One-third when goods are delivered on ground. Balance in 30 days from the starting of the plant.

TO INVESTORS:

Sell every share of your General Electric, Westinghouse, and other old-fashioned dynamo concerns before you lose every dollar, and invest the proceeds in the Pennock. It will pay 100 for 1. We can produce Electric Light so cheap that no invention or system can compete with us. Our patents and improvements prove this. Address
PENNOCK ELECTRIC COMPANY, 208-209 Carter Building, Boston, Mass.

The Bond Record

Subscription Price $1.00 per annum
Single Copies 10 cents
A Monthly Journal For Investors
MAY, 1895.
Published by The Bond Record Publishing Company, 24 Nassau St. N.Y.
On News Stands.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Traveler's Letters of Credit.

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 6th, 1895, preparatory to the Annual General Meeting of Stockholders to be held June 5th, and will be reopened on Friday, June 7th, 1895.

ALLYN COX, Assistant Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 25, 1895.

The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, in New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, May 1, and reopened Wednesday, May 22.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
New-Brunswick, N. J., March 28, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, May 21, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 M., Saturday, April 27, 1895, and will reopen May 22, 1895. By order of the Executive Committee,

CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business will be held at the company's office in Hudson, Wis., on SATURDAY, June 8, next, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 7, and reopen on Monday, June 10 next.

E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.

Hudson, Wis., April 24, 1895.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK,
Corner Southern Boulevard and 3d Av.
April 29, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms TUESDAY EVENING, May 14, 1895. The polls will be open from 8 until 9 P. M. Transfer books will close May 6 and reopen May 15, 1895. GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

April 17, 1895.

Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 6, 1895, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer books will close April 25, 1895, and reopen May 7, 1895.

JAS ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

OFFICE ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY,
Bryant Building, No. 55 Liberty Street, Room 25.
New-York, May 4, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company, for the election of Trustees and such business as may be brought before them, will be held on THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the company. HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The New-York Times Publishing Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 41 Park Row, New-York City, on the seventh day of May, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing five Directors of the said company for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting. GEO. F. SPINNEY, Sec'y.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, April 13, 1895.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 29, 1895. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 13 to April 29, inclusive. NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, April 30, 1895.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK ARE hereby notified that the annual election of Directors an Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on THURSDAY, May 9.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and will be closed at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

GERMANIA BANK,
New-York, April 25, 1895.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1895. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed to May 8 next. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New-York, April 25, 1895.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 6, 1895. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 1 to May 7. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CITY MARBLE CEMETERY.—The annual meeting of the vault owners in the New-York City Marble Cemetery, 2d St., between 1st and 2d Avs., will be held in COOPER UNION, ROOM 24, on MONDAY, the 6TH DAY OF MAY, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ERASMUS STERLING, Secretary.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., May 2, 1895.

Notice—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st day of June next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Philadelphia, May 1st, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable in cash on and after MAY 31st, 1895, to shareholders, as registered on the books of the Company at 4 P. M., April 30, 1895.

On Friday, May 31st, dividends will be paid to women.

Checks for dividend will be mailed to shareholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.

ROBERT W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

NORTH SHORE TRACTION COMPANY,
15 Wall Street, New-York, May 2, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. (the cumulative dividends to April 1st, 1895,) upon the preferred stock of this company, payable on May 18th, 1895.

Transfer books will close May 11th and reopen May 20th. FRED'K WM. LUTTGEN, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
128 Broadway, New-York, April 19, 1895.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1 proximo.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 6 proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, April 30, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, free from taxes, payable on and after MAY TENTH; transfer books closed until after that date.

B. C. DUER, Cashier.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,969 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

HEIDELBACH, ICKELHEIMER & CO.

HAVE REMOVED
To
50 WALL STREET.

Copartnership Notices.

JOHN NIX & CO.—Whereas, The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of "JOHN NIX & CO." has been dissolved by the death of JOHN NIX, but the business has been and is to be continued by the subscribers, copartners in said firm, and

Whereas, The said copartnership had business relations with foreign countries, and had carried on business in the State of New-York for five years and upward,

Now, therefore, in compliance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled, "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases" and the acts amending the same, we, JOHN W. NIX, residing at No. 1,273 Bedford Avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, New-York; GEORGE W. NIX, residing at Cranford, in the State of New-Jersey, and FRANK W. NIX, residing at No. 680 Putnam Avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, New-York, do hereby certify that we are the persons now and hereafter dealing under the said firm name of "JOHN NIX & CO."

Dated, New-York, April 19, 1895.

JOHN W. NIX,
GEORGE W. NIX,
FRANK W. NIX.

City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this nineteenth day of April, 1895, before me personally appeared JOHN W. NIX, GEORGE W. NIX, and FRANK W. NIX, to me known and known to me to be the same persons described in and who executed the above instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

JAMES FORREST,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New-York County.
ap20-1aw4wS

H. T. CAREY, No. 42 New St.,
New-York, May 1, 1895.

Mr. W. B. WALDRON, who has hitherto held my power of attorney, becomes my partner from this date. The firm name will be

H. T. CAREY & CO.
H. T. CAREY.

CONFEDERATION OR BANKRUPTCY

That Seems to be the Doubtfully Hopeful Situation of Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 3.—Dispatches regarding confederation have been received from Ottawa, but from what can be learned they are not fully satisfactory. It is reported that the Dominion declines to assume the municipal debt of St. John's. The Government is now awaiting a reply from England respecting the proposed settlement of the French shore question.

The Whiteway party is much dispirited. The leaders are desirous of accepting confederation, as they claim this is the only way of escaping bankruptcy, while the Government supporters are opposed to union unless the terms are satisfactory on all points.

It has been practically decided to submit the question to the people in the shape of a plebiscite on the following issue: "Confederation versus Crown Colony," the hope being that the electors will vote in favor of the former as the lesser evil.

Premier Whiteway personally desires the question to be settled by the Legislature. Owing to the exigencies of the situation it will be necessary to raise a loan of $1,000,000 to meet outstanding liabilities, and where this can be done is a matter of no little perplexity.

TREASURY BALANCES

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 3d day of May, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$90,096,042.66	
Gold bullion	49,851,941.25	
Total	$139,947,983.91	
Outstanding gold certificates	$48,814,649.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	60,200.00	
Total	$48,745,359.00	
Balance		$91,202,624.91
Standard silver dollars	$344,234,685.00	
Silver bullion	597,842.16	
Total	$344,832,527.16	
Outstanding silver certificates	$330,868,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,920,580.00	
Total	$322,938,924.00	
Balance		21,893,603.16
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$25,565,166.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	123,987,305.25	
Total	$149,552,471.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	149,552,280.00	
Balance		191.25
United States notes	$79,049,931.11	
Outstanding currency certificates	37,935,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	140,000.00	
Total	$37,795,000.00	
Balance		41,254,931.11
Treasury notes of 1890	$27,124,151.00	
National bank notes	4,809,624.21	
Fractional silver coin	16,660,295.85	
Fractional currency	64.52	
Minor coin	1,248,799.67	
Deposits in national banks	15,545,968.03	
Bonds and interest paid	612,598.45	
Total	$65,901,501.73	
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	$7,321,221.77	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,030,494.27	
Disbursing officers' balances	22,551,851.65	
Post Office Department account	2,870,281.65	
Miscellaneous items	1,991,134.30	
Total	$39,764,983.64	
Balance		26,136,518.09
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$180,487,568.52

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$482,246.26	$1,548,398.46	$129,536,447.19
Internal revenue	407,435.25	1,196,102.91	121,837,639.68
Miscellaneous	60,719.41	173,097.48	12,138,115.34
Total	$950,400.92	$2,917,598.85	$263,512,202.21

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$330,000.00	$874,000.00	$82,146,456.75
War	41,000.00	212,000.00	43,954,688.12
Navy	.....	.....	24,916,521.84
Indians	.....	43,000.00	8,852,728.69
Pensions	700,000.00	2,301,000.00	120,586,124.90
Interest	471,716.62	514,350.89	29,381,803.15
Total	$1,542,716.62	$3,944,350.89	$309,838,323.45
Excess of expenditures over receipts	592,315.70	1,026,752.04	46,326,121.24

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$2,500.00	$11,327.50	$11,270,782.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	57,252.00	168,935.00	10,730,107.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$271,499,796	$18,540
Treasury notes (since 1890)	73,884,578	29,070
Total	$345,384,374	$47,610

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

JURY BOX FULL AT LAST

Joseph Bulova the Twelfth Man for the Trial of Inspector McLaughlin.

BUT DURANDO MAY BE CHALLENGED

Justice Barrett Had a Slight Fainting Attack on the Bench—Talesman English Fell and Cut His Head.

The jury in the McLaughlin trial was completed before adjournment yesterday by the addition of Joseph Bulova, a jeweler, of 57 Maiden Lane, who filled the twelfth seat in the jury box.

The tactics of the lawyers engaged in the trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer have had the effect of arousing considerable sympathy among the talesmen not examined for such of their fellows as have undergone that ordeal.

No matter how anxious a talesman may be to escape the close confinement of a long trial, if he thinks he is a man of average intelligence, his vanity is wounded by being exposed as an ignoramus.

As the counsel for the prosecution have first turn in examining talesmen, they have naturally the larger share of attacks on the intelligence of those who are called to the stand. A shrewd lawyer who has had great experience in the prosecution of public officers for malfeasance, gave it as his opinion yesterday that the antipathy engendered by the necessary questions asked in sifting out a competent jury might even include some of the members of the jury already empaneled with results disastrous to the ultimate aim of the prosecution.

When the court adjourned yesterday afternoon the jury stood as follows:

1. Philip Schneider, dry goods, 1,213 Union Avenue.
2. Charles W. Purdy, insurance, 137 Reade Street.
3. Herman Stern, instrument manufacturer, 184 East Seventy-fifth Street.
4. Charles Fritz, leather, 47 Warren Street.
5. James E. Burbridge, contractor, 251 East Eighty-fifth Street.
6. William F. Durando, butcher, 14 Washington Market.
7. Charles A. Schaefer, malster, 19 Whitehall Street.
8. William Scott, clerk, 25 Duane Street.
9. William S. Ortgies, veterinary surgeon, 310 West Thirtieth Street.
10. Simon Soldin, manager Hartford Plate Glass Company, 320 Broadway.
11. William J. Henley, hardware, 20 Warren Street.
12. Joseph Bulova, jewelry, 57 Maiden Lane.

Victor Acker, a photographer, at 210 West Tenth Street, was one of the first talesmen called. He said he had taken photographs of policemen, though never of Inspector McLaughlin. He was accepted by the defense, but challenged peremptorily by the prosecution.

William Simms, a foreman at 329 Washington Street, said he had had close relations with the police force.

"Do you know the defendant?" asked Mr. Fox.

"Yes; when he was Captain of the First Precinct," answered Simms.

"Can you point him out?"

"Yes, Sir," said Simms, as he singled out with his finger Durando, the sixth juror. Durando grew red in the face, while sounds of laughter arose from those present in the courtroom.

Durando's own fate as a juror is still unsettled, but there is good reason to believe that the counsel for the prosecution will use one of their remaining peremptory challenges to get rid of him, if Justice Barrett does not save them the trouble.

Justice Barrett had a slight fainting spell yesterday while sitting in the court, which happily did not prove serious. He looked ill and weak during the forenoon, and evidently felt himself oppressed by the insufferably bad ventilation of the courtroom. Just before the regular recess his face turned pallid, and one of the attendants, who quickly guessed what had happened, called out an adjournment.

At 2:30, the usual hour for resuming, the Judge took his seat on the bench again as if nothing had happened, and even condescended to laugh at the answers of some of the talesmen, as if to reassure those present that he had quite recovered his usual health.

When Michael Sexton was examined after recess, he was accepted by the defense, but challenged peremptorily by the prosecution. This left both defense and prosecution with but two peremptory challenges apiece.

Col. James used one of his remaining two challenges on William English, a public accountant.

As Mr. English was leaving the stand, Jonas Goldstein, a salesman at 62 Greene Street, tripped on one of the supports of the benches and fell, striking his head in his descent against the sharp edge of the bench behind. An ambulance was immediately called from the Hudson Street Hospital, and the surgeon stitched up the wound, which was a long gash on his forehead.

There was little or no excitement in the courtroom, as the mounded man was removed to another part of the building immediately after he had met with the accident. After the surgeon had finished dressing the cut, Goldstein's friends took him home in a carriage.

A large number of talesmen were then excused by Justice Barrett for having made up their minds as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

Joseph Almon of 516 East Sixteenth Street was asked:

"Did you ever read any testimony taken by the Lexow committee?"

"No, Sir," he replied.

"Did you deem the Lexow committee of any importance?"

"No, Sir."

Mr. Almon was excused.

Joseph Bulova was the last talesman called to the stand. After some questioning he was accepted as satisfactory to both sides, and at 6:20 the court adjourned.

NOT TO SURRENDER McCORMICK SEMINARY

Directors Reject the Proposal of the Presbyterian Assembly.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The Board of Directors of McCormick Theological Seminary have rejected the proposition of the Presbyterian General Assembly for a surrender of the property and control of the seminary. This decision was reached at a meeting of the board held in the seminary yesterday, nearly all of the forty Directors being in attendance.

This ends, so far as Chicago is concerned, the long discussion as to the control of the property, which is valued at $9,000,000. The resolution rejecting the proposal says:

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors of McCormick Theological Seminary recognizes with pleasure the close relations which this seminary must, under its constitution and charter, sustain toward the General Assembly, relations which the seminary desires to maintain in their full integrity as to teaching and all other particulars, and yet, while regretting the necessity of declining any request of the General Assembly, we must say in reply to the proposals of the General Assembly that we do not think it expedient to make the changes in our charter.

There was no dissenting voice when the resolution was put to a vote.

Brooklyn's Educating Budget.

The Finance Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Education will on Tuesday next report their estimate of money required by the Board of Education for 1896. They will ask for salaries of teachers, $2,273,733; janitors, $115,000; text books, $140,000; lighting and fuel, $81,000; sites for new schoolhouses, $125,000; repairs and furnishings, $80,000, and other items making a total of $2,840,744. This amount is $154,464 less than was asked for the present year.

Mrs. Nagles Thrashes a Collector.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 3.—Emanuel Leonhardt, collector for a New-York clothier, went to River Edge yesterday to collect a bill from Emile Nagles for a suit of clothes. Mrs. Nagles became indignant and thrashed the dealer. Leonhardt had the woman arrested and she was released on bail to appear for trial on a charge of assault

Manchester Mills to Run Full Time.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 3.—The woolen department of the Manchester Mills, comprising 2,000 looms, which has been run on two-thirds time since last August, will start up next Monday on full time.

COMMISSIONER LYMAN STEPS OUT

His Successor Will Probably Be Announced Soon—Roosevelt Takes Formal Leave of the President.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Civil Service Commissioner Lyman is still on duty at the Civil Service Bureau. Asked this afternoon in regard to the rumor that he had placed his resignation in the President's hands, he replied, with emphasis: "I have nothing to say; nothing to say."

It is known, however, that Mr. Lyman's resignation has been received at the White House, and that his successor will probably be named at the same time as the new Commissioner, who will succeed Mr. Roosevelt.

Private Secretary Thurber refused to discuss the report that Mr. Lyman had resigned, but positive confirmation was obtained elsewhere.

Some years ago Mr. Lyman appeared before the Congressional Committee to answer a charge of favoritism toward a relative, and other accusations connected with his position as Commissioner. Two reports were made in which Mr. Lyman was severely censured, and, although the reports never came before the House for action, it was presumed that Mr. Lyman would resign. Since that time, a rumor that Mr. Lyman would leave the commission has been prevalent every few months.

Theodore Roosevelt, the new Police Commissioner of New-York City, called at the White House this morning and took leave of the President. Mr. Roosevelt's resignation as a Civil Service Commissioner has not yet been formally accepted, but will be in a day or two. He will leave Washington to take up his residence in New-York on Sunday.

CREW RESCUED IN MIDOCEAN

THE ALBANO SAVES THE MEN ABOARD THE BARK MARIE.

Other Ships Did Not Answer Their Distress Signals—The Marie Had Become Waterlogged.

Capt. Niels Harsen and thirteen men of the crew of the Norwegian bark Marie yesterday arrived at this port on board the steamship Albano, having been forced to abandon their vessel in midocean. The rescue was made without difficulty. No lives were lost.

The Marie sailed from Liverpool April 13, bound for Arichat. The vessel encountered a heavy gale April 22, and sprang a leak which necessitated constant labor at the pumps to keep the craft afloat.

Despite the labor of the men, the leak gained, and it soon became apparent that the vessel was hopelessly waterlogged. Signals of distress were shown during the day, and lights were burned at night.

The wreck meanwhile had sunk her bulwarks level with the seas, and the crew sought shelter on the poop, the only part of the vessel which was tenable. The lights of a steamship, westward bound, were sighted on the night of April 24. A number of rockets were sent up to attract the vessel's attention, but she steamed past, paying no attention to the appeal for aid.

Another steamship, eastward bound, was sighted on the following morning. On board the wreck every effort was made to make known the condition of the craft, but the steamship, according to Capt. Harsen, held steadily upon her course, and did not notice the fluttering appeal for aid.

That night the lights of another steamship were sighted. The vessel was bound to the westward, and it soon became apparent to the eager watchers on the wreck that she would pass very close to the foundering hulk. The men, therefore, got up a tar barrel and set fire to it, when the vessel had drawn near. By the fitful glare they made out the vessel to be a four-masted steamship, with yellow funnels, topped by a black band. As the ship passed close enough to the wreck for her rig to be noted it is quite plain that she must have been aware of the other's proximity. She stood on her course, however, and made no effort to rescue the imperiled crew.

The description of the vessel corresponds to that of the White Star freighter Tauric, which arrived at this port a few days ago. But an examination of that vessel's log which was made yesterday shows that the Tauric was nearly 1,000 miles distant from that locality on the night of April 25. Moreover, it is not like the commander of the Tauric to desert a vessel in need of aid. The story of how he stood by the imperiled ship Rialto and rescued all hands at the imminent danger of his own vessel, is still too fresh in mind for any one to believe that he had ignored any appeals for aid.

Next day came the rescue. The Albano, from Hamburg for New-York, sighted the wreck at 10 A. M., steamed to windward, lowered her lifeboat, and sent it to the rescue. Only a moderate sea was running at the time, and there was no difficulty in transferring the men. Capt. Kraeft of the Albano says he does not think that the wreck remained afloat more than ten hours after it was abandoned.

VIRGINIA'S LAWS ARE NOT THE BEST

A Constitutional Convention May Be Called to Make Some Changes.

RICHMOND, Va., May 3.—The demand for a change in the organic law of this State has become so great that it is probably only a question of time when a Constitutional Convention will be called for this purpose. The only thing that prevents such a step being taken at once is probably the fear that the Democrats might not be able to obtain control of such a body. A fusion of Populists and Republicans might give these parties a majority of the convention. Even this fear, however, will not long prevent the calling of such a body.

A conference of leading Democrats has been called to meet at Roanoke May 15, and consider the question of calling a convention. Among those who are expected to take a prominent part in the discussion are ex-Supreme Court Justice Walter R. Staples, Attorney General Scott, Representatives Swanson and Tucker, and Eugene Withers of Danville. Senators Daniel and Martin, and Chairman of the State Committee J. T. Ellyson, will no doubt be present at this conference.

Probably the most important changes demanded are in the way of a reformation of the election laws, and some improvements in the county government system. It is contended that the present Constitution, which has been in existence since 1870, is the most expensive of that of any State in the South, especially because of the great number of courts and judges.

At the Roanoke conference it is expected that the most important question for consideration and discussion will be as to whether there is any doubt about the Democrats obtaining control of a convention, if it is called. It is not likely, however, that the conference will adopt anything which favors assembling such a body in the very near future. The time will probably be left to be determined by future political results—the Fall election and other near-by events.

CASHIER WILLIAM L. BOSTWICK RESIGNS

Obliged to Leave His Custom House Work Because of Ill Health.

William L. Bostwick sent his resignation as cashier at the Custom House to Collector Kilbreth yesterday, to take effect June 1. The resignation was tendered because of Mr. Bostwick's ill health. His associations with Collector Kilbreth were of the most agreeable nature, officially and personally.

There would have been no thought of a change except for the reason given, although Mr. Bostwick was Collector Erhardt's appointee, and he is a Republican. His letter of resignation testified to the considerate treatment he had received when his physical infirmities called for indulgence. He was a Regent of the University of the State of New-York at the time of his appointment, and continues to enjoy that honor.

The place pays a salary of $5,000 a year. It is understood that it will be given to W. E. Northrup of Oneida County, who was a candidate for Internal Revenue Collector for his district. That place fell to William A. Beach.

Steamer N. K. Fairbank Burned.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, May 3.—The steamer N. K. Fairbank, from Chicago to Ogdensburg, with 50,000 bushels of corn, ran ashore on Morgan's Point, about nine miles west of this place, this morning. Two hours later the forecastle was found to be on fire, caused, it is supposed, by the upsetting of a lamp. The steamer and cargo were destroyed. The crew reached here in a small boat.

PREPARING FOR THE DUEL

LAWYER TOWNS PRACTICING WITH PISTOLS AND POETRY.

Col. Beecher Has Fled Brooklyn to Avoid the Poetry, and Towns Is Looking for a Scintillating Second.

Col. William C. Beecher was not around his accustomed haunts in Brooklyn yesterday, and it was said that he was afraid of meeting Mirabeau L. Towns. Col. Beecher's friends said that he was not a coward if it were a question of powder and ball, but that he was afraid to stand up and have poetry hurled at him.

The trouble between the two lawyers originated in the County Clerk's office, in Brooklyn, on Thursday, over the question of an item of $20 costs, as was published in The New-York Times yesterday. Col. Beecher called Mr. Towns a "pettifogger," and Mr. Tow

ACCUSED OF FALSEHOOD

Lawyer J. H. Bird's Plain Answer to Justice Stiner.

J. J. MYERS ALSO HAS MORE TO SAY

Wicked Lying Charged to the Judge in the Cunningham Case—Criticism of Methods in the District Courts.

John H. Bird paid his compliments to Civil Justice Joseph H. Stiner yesterday in connection with the Wineburgh-Cunningham-Cohn case recently tried before the Justice in the Eighth District Court. Incidentally, Mr. Joseph J. Myers, who was associated with Mr. Bird in the case, also turned himself loose on the Justice, supplementing the interview he gave to The New-York Times on Wednesday with a few remarks that lose nothing in forcefulness by being somewhat unparliamentary.

As detailed by Mr. Myers in The New-York Times of Thursday morning, Mr. Myers complains that Justice Stiner permitted Warren W. Foster, who, he alleges, is the Justice's partner, and A. Parker Smith, who is the Justice's office associate, to try a case before him in the Eighth District Court in violation of Section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Cohn Brothers, beforehand.

that this trial was the result of what appeared to him very much like a conspiracy to insure the defeat of Mr. Myers's clients, Cohn Brothers, before named.

In this contention Mr. Myers is strongly sustained by Mr. Bird, who is one of the best-known lawyers in New-York. In a letter written yesterday to the editor of The New-York Times, Mr. Bird says:

"If Justice Stiner is correctly reported in your of this date, his statement of facts is as unreliable as his opinion upon the law. He tells a deliberate untruth if he says that in any brief submitted to him bearing my name the sentence appears: 'The fact that the plaintiff's attorney and the Justice occupy the same office will make no difference, particularly now, since it has been discovered.'

"What I said therein was this:

"'Had simple justice been done at the hearing, the case should have been dismissed and Wineburgh sent from the court with a stinging rebuke that his open attempt to accomplish a decision by assigning his claim to a client of the attorney who occupied office room with the trial Judge had been discovered.

"'While counsel signing this brief does not presently believe that the unholy understanding will be carried out, yet, nevertheless, the strange conduct of Wineburgh, both in and out of court, leads to the belief that he (Wineburgh) thinks the goods will be delivered.

"'Your Honor's memory is refreshed by calling attention to the fact that Wineburgh instituted in another district—the one in which he resided—an action, in his own name, against this very defendant to recover upon a part of this very claim in suit. Why did he abandon it? Did he like the Judge?

"'It will not do to say that he wanted to wait until the whole claim became due, because he has not sued thereon in his own name, nor has he assigned it to a man residing in his own district, and who does know the plaintiff, consciously he never saw him. Flippantly, in fact, on the stand he swore he thought he was a man.

"'While on the witness stand Wineburgh's manner was defiant and dictatorial in the extreme. Against all law and custom he persisted from time to time in lugging in his supposed grief in another case against another individual, who he alleged had called him a rascal and a liar, and he proceeded to show that he had not been called out of his name by refusing to answer certain questions, on the ground that it might criminate and degrade him. An honest man with a good record would have welcomed the occasion, and have thundered his innocence under oath from the witness chair.

"'Inseeming pity, the trial Judge came to his rescue, and, after advising him against the danger of pleading his degrading privilege, overruled man, questions which, if truthfully answered, would have shown him that this fellow Wineburgh was utterly unworthy of belief, and entirely capable of putting up a fraudulent advertising scheme upon the defendant.'

This ends the quotation given by Mr. Bird from his brief. Continuing his remarks regarding Justice Stiner, Mr. Bird says:

"It is not a fact that I have seen the Justice since the trial, as stated by him, and it is wholly untrue that I asked him to return the brief, and that he (Stiner) refused to give it back to me. It is to be hoped, in the interests of justice, that Justice Stiner will present to the General Term the brief in question. The trial of the case was a mockery of justice. The man Wineburgh, who claimed to have no interest whatever in the issue of the case, was in court directing counsel, and signaling to witnesses, and refusing to answer questions upon the ground that they would criminate and degrade him, with out an explanation. He was offered full opportunity to make explanation, but declined so doing.

"Justice Stiner's statement that Joseph J. Myers sat still and did not take an active part in the alleged trial of the case is a wicked lie. Myers took the laboring oar. I simply cross-examined Wineburgh, and put a few questions to some of the other witnesses.

"I have no doubt that there has been a gross miscarriage of justice, and that the appellate will so hold."

Mr. Myers made his statement regarding Justice Stiner verbally to a reporter for The New-York Times. He said:

"I do not care to enter into a newspaper quarrel with a man of Mr. Stiner's reputation, because I consider that the same would be below my dignity, as the said Stiner's reputation is known well enough by the reputable members of the bar of New-York to substantiate this statement. When Justice Stiner says that I did not take an active part in the case of Cunningham vs. Cohn, he speaks a deliberate falsehood. He accuses me of making false statements in the article which appeared in The Times on Thursday morning. It may be seen by a careful peruser of the said article and the admissions in the article of Friday's issue that not only do the parties whom I accuse of unfairness substantiate my accusations, but, further, that both articles contain contradictory statements.

"Mr. Foster made the following statement, as appears in The Times of May 2:

'I had nothing to do in an official capacity with the Cunningham case. Mr. Smith was retained as attorney, and he asked me as a friend to go to court with him when it was tried. I did so, but I was not counsel in the case, nor had I any interest in it.'

"It is very amusing to read what his associate, A. Parker Smith, says in the issue of the following day: 'I was advised of this ulterior object, and asked Mr. Foster to be in court so that I could consult with him in the matter of the restricting of cross-examination to proper limits.'

"Justice Stiner states that he simply has a desk in the same suite of offices as Warren W. Foster for convenience, and he pays no rent. And further, that the names of himself and Mr. Foster appeared jointly on some of his stationery, but that he is not a partner of Mr. Foster. Stiner asserts that since he became a Justice he has not practiced. In answer to that Mr. Foster's statement may be read with interest. He says, in speaking of the business of himself and Stiner: 'Sometimes, when we have occasion to write letters regarding business in which we are jointly interested we use these noteheads.'

"Foster said that he was not Justice Stiner's partner in any sense, and, although Judge Stiner said that his (Stiner's) office is at 117 West Tenth Street, and that he had a desk in Foster's office only for convenience, yet Mr. Foster said: 'It is true that Justice Stiner shares this office with Mr. Smith and myself, but I am not his partner in any sense. We are interested together in some cases in his private practice, but that is all.'

"As to Stiner's statements reflecting upon me, I can answer that by stating that before Stiner was elevated to the bench of a District Court his practice was among the lowest class of people accused of crime in the police courts of New-York. This is evidenced by the Justice's language, quoted in The New-York Times of May 3, and the gross contradictory statements therein given, in which he attempts to justify his undignified and shameful conduct.

"In conclusion, I will state that the imputations implied in said article, as made by Stiner or any one else, are lies of the most despicable and contemptible kind, and when Judge Stiner attempts to give his age, with the further remark that the charge made against him, 'comes hard to a man who is trying to get along in the world,' he puts forth, to my mind, a poor plea for a man who wishes to justify such guilty conduct as he has been accused of."

In connection with the positive statement of Justice Stiner that he is not in partnership with Warren W. Foster, that he merely has a desk in the latter's office, which he uses occasionally, and that his office is at 117 West Tenth Stret, the office stationery used by Justice Stiner makes an interesting exhibit. On the left-hand side of the memorandum stationery used by Justice Stiner is the following:

Up-town Office,
117 West 10th Street, N. Y.
Law offices of { JOSEPH H. STINER, WARREN W. FOSTER,
261 Broadway, New-York.

On the right-hand side of the memorandum stationery are these words:

Registered Cable Address,
"Dowlas, New-York."
Dictated 189

This talk between Justice Stiner and the lawyers named may lead to a ventilation of the District Court system, said by nearly every lawyer at the bar to be the most "ring-ridden" of any institution in the city.

A lawyer who has an office at 71 Broadway, in speaking of the District Court some time ago to a reporter for The New-York Times, said:

"Justice is an unknown quantity in most of the District Courts. It is simply a question of standing in with the 'ring,' engaging one of the fellows who 'stand in' with the Justice to conduct your case for you. Then, no matter how little you may deserve it, you will get a decision in your favor. On the other hand, if an outsider is pitted against one of the 'ring' he might just as well spend his time observing the heavens. All the evidence and law in the world will not avail him."

It is said that the Stiner case will probably serve as an excuse to bring the whole District Court matter before the Bar Association.

MISS BARDON'S DRESS BILLS.

Ernst Kraatz, a Tailor, Says She Has Not Paid for Her Gowns.

Miss Mary Bardon is in trouble because of her failure to pay her dressmaking bills.

Miss Bardon, who is described as a fashionable young woman, with good family connections, lives at the Hotel Seville, on West Fifty-seventh Street.

John J. Sullivan, a lawyer of 273 Broadway, had Justice Van Wyck, in the City Court yesterday enter Miss Bardon's default for failing to obey an order to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings.

Judgment for default was entered on March 13 in the City Court against Miss Bardon for $222.50, in favor of Ernst Kraatz, a ladies' tailor, at Broadway and Fourteenth Street.

Kraatz asserts that about six month' ago Miss Bardon drove up to his store and ordered several skirts and jackets made. He says that she told him she had considerable property, from which she received rents each month, and would pay him herself. She did not want the bill sent to her father. The goods were delivered at the Hotel Seville, the tailor says. Although Miss Bardon expressed herself as satisfied with the articles, she did not pay Kraatz for them, and he brought suit.

Mr. Sullivan says he will get an order directing Miss Bardon to show cause why she should not be punished for contempt of court. He said yesterday that Miss Bardon had called at his office several times after the suit was placed in his hands and asked time in which to pay.

Mr. Sullivan said: "I let her impose upon me. She is a very stylish and cultured young woman. One day she would call upon me and assure me that the bill would be settled on the following day. But it never was. Miss Bardon would call later and make a further excuse, or send me a highly scented note begging further time. I do not know anything about her family, except that she said her father was a retired gentleman, and that through her mother she was nearly allied to the Van Rensselaer and other prominent families."

BITTER FIGHT OVER AN ESTATE

Interesting Chapter in Edward Parmlee Jones's Life.

An interesting chapter in the life of Edward Parmlee Jones, who figured very conspicuously in the Lexow committee's investigation as one of the "green-goods kings" who were hand in glove with the police, was brought out yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald.

George W. Glaze, a lawyer representing Edwin O'Neill, an infant, who is entitled to a trust fund of $1,000, under the will of Agnes Livingston Jones, asked for the removal of Thomas M. Tyng as special guardian of the infant.

Mrs. Jones was the wife of Edward Parmlee Jones. She was not aware, it was stated, of her husband's business until a short time prior to her death in October, 1888. She ignored him in her will, and left all of her property, with the exception of this $1,000 trust fund, to her only child, Charles Livingston Jones.

Edward Parmlee Jones contested the probate of his wife's will, and a bitter and prolonged fight was the result. He charged undue influence in the execution of the paper. Two trials were had, and the case was before the General Term twice. It was charged that every effort was made by the husband to wreck the estate and to reduce its value as much as possible, so as to prevent the O'Neill infant from getting its share of the estate.

The result is that there is now little more than $1,000 left of the estate, to be distributed, the rest having been disposed of in lawyers' fees and costs of litigation. It was urged that Mr. Tyng was not a disinterested guardian, and that some other person should be appointed in his place.

Mr. Tyng opposed the application for his removal, asserting that there was no ground for it. Surrogate Fitzgerald reserved his decision.

N. W. Bloss Settles with His Wife.

The financial-domestic tribulations of Newell W. Bloss, who is one of the best-known men in the city in life insurance circles, came to the surface again yesterday in the Supreme Coprt.

Mr. Bloss was formerly President of the National Mutual Insurance Company, which is now in the hands of a receiver.

After a long contest in the courts, Mrs. Bloss secured a separation from her husband some time ago, and on Jan. 19, 1893, an agreement was entered into by which he agreed to pay his wife and daughter a certain sum for their support. Mr. Bloss did not keep the agreement, and the arrearages accumulated until they amounted to $3,850. His wife and daughter then brought an action to recover this money, and an attachment was obtained against his property.

An understanding has now been arrived at between the parties, by the terms of which Mr. Bloss has agreed to pay to his wife $2,150 in full settlement of all claims which she has against him, the payments to be made in installments, and when the full sum is paid, she is to execute a general release. The daughter is also to be paid $10 a week from Jan. 1, 1896, until she reaches the age of twenty-three years, or until she is married.

Justice Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order allowing Charles A. Deshon, the guardian of the daughter, to make the settlement on this basis.

No Relief for "Count" Marschall.

"Count" Ernest V. Marschall's attempt to get out of Ludlow Street Jail has failed.

Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus by which the "Count" attempted to secure his release from jail. Marschall was sued by Marie Elias in the City Court to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage. In that action he was arrested in May, 1894, and gave bail. The case was brought to trial before Chief Justice Ehrlich of the City Court, and a judgment was rendered in favor of Miss Elias for $3,000. Marschall surrendered himself to the Sheriff on April 5 last, subsequent to the rendition of the judgment.

Justice Lawrence holds that his detention is perfectly legal, as the judgment establishes that the original order of arrest was properly issued. The writ is therefore dismissed and the prisoner remanded back to jail, where he must languish till he finds a bondsman.

Charged with Conspiracy.

Levy Brothers & Pincus, wholesale clothing dealers at 10 Washington Place, were charged yesterday in the Supreme Court with conspiring to defraud their creditors.

The charges were made in an action brought by Blumenstiel & Hirsch in behalf of Henry W. T. Mali, Frederick Victor & Achelis, and other firms for the purpose of setting aside transfers of accounts that were made by Levy Brothers & Pincus last September, aggregating about $24,000.

It is alleged that at the time the transfers of property were made the firm was insolvent and had an indebtedness of between $30,000 and $40,000, and that, in order to defraud its creditors, about $24,000 in outstanding accounts was transferred.

The court is asked to enjoin the firm from further disposing of its property, and the appointment of a receiver of the property is made the subject of the suit.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Peter Seery, who was Inspector of Combustibles in the Fire Department for seventeen years, but who was removed by the present board on April 30, has taken his case into the Supreme Court, and yesterday Justice Lawrence granted a writ of certiorari to him for the purpose of reviewing the action of the Commissioners. Seery says that the removal was not founded on substantial, just, and reasonable causes, and is illegal. He also declares that the board, in removing him, did not act as required by law.

—Testimony was taken yesterday in the Eighth District Civil Court before Justice H. Stiner, in the trial of the suit brought by Robert P. Bixley, one of the owners and trustees of the Casino Theatre Building, to dispossess the Casino Company and Manager Rudolph Aronson. It was alleged that, under the lease, it was agreed that the company should pay taxes on the building, which now amount to $4,500 for 1893 and $4,475 for 1894. Justice Stiner will render his decision next Wednesday.

—Jean Coumeigt has brought an action in the Superior Court for an absolute divorce from his wife, Valentine Coumeight, and Judge Gildersleeve has granted an order for the service of the summons upon the wife by publication. They were married on Nov. 9, 1887. Mr. Coumeight complains that she left him on May 5, 1890, and has refused to live with him since. The wife is now living in Bordeaux, France.

—United States Commissioner Shields yesterday discharged John P. McLean, a fisherman of Gloucester, Mass., who was charged with having passed a counterfeit dollar piece in a restaurant on Delancey Street. McLean said he had received the money in change in a South Street saloon.

—Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, yesterday dismissed the libel of the Clyde Steamship Company against the steamship Florence and Eldorado for damage to the lighter Potomac in a collision in the North River, off Pier 25, on Oct. 23, 1894.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Supreme Court of the United States.

No. 332—James C. Hays, executor, &c., appellants, vs. Mahlon Apgar.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the District of New-Jersey.—Dismissed, each party to pay his own costs.

No. 343—Amadan W. France, plaintiff in error, vs. John W. Connor et al.—Argument concluded by A. B. Browne for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock. The day call has been suspended for the term.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 3.—The following decisions were handed down by the Court of Appeals to-day:

Jacob Hauptmann and another vs. First National Bank of Brooklyn, appellant.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

James L. Lowry, executor, &c., appellant, vs. Edward J. Woolsey, impleaded, &c.; Catharine B. Martineau, administratrix, &c., vs. Rochester Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed on opinion below, with costs.

People vs. Edward Hodnett, appellant.—Judgment affirmed on opinion below.

Anna E. Lick vs. Town of Moravia, appellant.—Judgment affirmed with costs and 10 per cent. damages, under Section 3.251 of the code.

Alexandre vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, appellant.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Farmers' Loan, &c., Company, vs. Bankers' Telegram Company, (100 N. Y. 342:) In reapplication of Frances E. Peasles for payment of legacies, &c., the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of St. Louis, appellant, vs. Russell Sage and others.—Order affirmed with costs, on opinion below.

Norton Patmer vs. City of Brooklyn, appellant; Joseph J. Kittel, appellant, vs. Henry Stusver; in re appraised property of Charles H. Edwards, deceased.—Order affirmed with costs.

In reapplication of William H. Smith and another for writs of corpus, &c.—Order of General Term reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed, without costs.

National Board of Marine Underwriters, appellant, vs. National Bank of the Republic of New-York.—Appeal from the judgment dismissed, without costs to either party as against the other. The order of the General Term, which disposed of the appeals of the parties, is reversed, and an order directing a reference to hear and report upon the facts and the law is granted, with costs to abide event. Costs as upon an appeal from an order are not allowed to the appellant.

The following cases were argued in the Court of Appeals to-day:

Hewlett Scudder and others, as executors, &c., appellants, vs. Mayor of New-York City.—Argued by James A. Deering for appellants; D. J. Dean for respondents.

Elizabeth Blazy vs. Hector McLean, appellant.—Argued by C. Davy for appellant; E. W. Gardner for respondent.

The court has taken a recess until May 20.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT—Saturday calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

170—Estate of Bernard Toch.
Will of August Klieves at 2 P. M. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Hannah Fairgrieve, Franklin P. Shumway, Bruno Holtz.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Matter of de Pollalion—Louis E. Binsse. Mount vs. Mount—Richard M. Henry.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Matter of Ryley—Charles A. Runk.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—American Baptist Home Mission Society vs. Langer—Reuben H. Underhill. Pohle vs. Behlmer—W. C. Low.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—Harry L. Cohen vs. Alfred J. Lavine—Eli S. Schreier.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—McGall Brothers, hat manufacturers at Orange, N. J., who formerly had a salesroom at 18 West Fourth Street, this city, have submitted a proposition to their creditors to compromise at 25 cents on the dollar, 10 cents cash and the balance in unsecured notes at six, nine, and twelve months. A committee of creditors has been appointed to investigate and report on the offer. The liabilities are $181,000, not including real estate mortgages. Of the liabilities, $78,000 is secured by chattel mortgages to three New-York creditors. The actual assets are about $30,000, to pay $103,000 unsecured debts. The firm assigned yesterday to Charles A. Edelhoff of this city.

—Judgments were entered here yesterday against the Beaver Mills, manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods at Philadelphia, for $3,269, in favor of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.; against the Beaver Mills and George W. Patton, the Chairman of the Company, for $4,001, in favor of Francis M. Marks, and against George W. Patton, who did business as George W. Patton & Co., for $17,533 in favor of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., all on notes and acceptances. Attachments were issued against property of the Beaver Mills in this city on these claims in June, 1894.

—Executions aggregating $35,000 have been received by the Sheriff against Charles H. Pinkham, Jr., formerly President of the Bank of Harlem, in favor of the Hamilton Bank, on his own notes, and as indorser of notes of Charles H. Pinkham, Sr., and Edwin H. Corey, growing out of matters which have been before the courts during the past three or four years.

—Two executions against Wright & Seaman, dealers in gas fixtures at 153 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, have been received by the Sheriff, one for $528 in favor of the Waterbury Manufacturing Company, and the other for $208 in favor of the E. Goetz Manufacturing Company.

—An attachment for $5,461 has been obtained here against the High Falls Sulphite, Pulp, and Mining Company of Canton, N. Y., in favor of Clark & Thompson, for alleged breach of contract for the purchase of spruce and balsam timber.

—An attachment has been obtained here for $1,067 against the Pompeion Glass Works of Bradford, Penn., in favor of Bowman, Thompson & Co. of New-York and England, on a claim for money due on the purchase of soda ash.

—Deficiency judgment from Queens County was filed here yesterday against James Thomson, now dead, for $18,250, in favor of Margaret Pierrepont as executrix of the estate of Edwards Pierrepont.

—Francis Irsch confessed judgment yesterday for $4,995 in favor of Isaac Kubie on an assigned claim of Hermann Bartenbach for merchandise, and execution was issued to the Sheriff.

—E. S. Schreier has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Alfred J. Lavine, on the application of Cohn & Samuels.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL VICTOR IN A LAW SUIT

He Need Not Pay for Failure to Produce Mr. Haven's Play.

ROCHESTER, May 3.—A decision has been handed down by Referee French, in the case of Albert R. Haven against Sol Smith Russell. The action was begun in 1893.

Sol Smith Russell had always had a pet notion that a first-class dramatization of the life of Abraham Lincoln would please the American public, and that he was well fitted by personal appearance and methods to play the title rôle. He therefore began negotiations with Albert R. Haven to write for him a play called "Lincoln." The terms of the contract were that Haven should submit a synopsis of the play to Russell for approval, and if the play proved satisfactory he was to receive $1,000, and then complete the play, for which he was to receive a royalty of $100 per week.

The synopsis was accepted and the $1,000 paid. It was agreed to produce the play first at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, but the play was not produced, as, in its completed form, it did not satisfy Russell or his manager. An action was accordingly brought by Haven for $1,000 damages.

Referee French finds that Mr. Haven failed to write a play satisfactory to Mr. Russell; that, accordingly, the actor was justified in declining to produce it, and that, by the terms of the contract, Mr. Haven had no right to compensation further than the first payment of $1,000 for work accepted by the actor.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

On the Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Genoa.

A.—Dr and Mrs. Augustin Arango, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm C. Anderson, John Andrese, Mrs. Phineas Adams, Miss L. B. W. Anthony, Miss E. De F. Anthony, G. Amsinck.—B.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Bellucci, Miss Louise Bellucci, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Blake, Miss Clara Burton, Dr. G. W. Brose, Mrs. G. Tucker Bispham, Miss Katharine J. Bispham, Mrs. H. W. Bates, Miss Mary Y. Brayton, Miss Rosa Boland, Miss Maria Boland, Hezekiah Butterworth, W. C. Brewster.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. Hazen Clement, Mr. and Mrs. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Chesterton, the Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Cattell, Dr. H. W. Cattell, Mrs. M. E. Conway, Miss M. F. Conway, Mrs. J. B. Cox, the Right Rev. H. C. Cosgrove, Miss Anna C. Cutting, R. D. Cortina, H. Clemm, Miss M. Coddington.—D.—Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Dempster, Miss F. E. Deane, the Rev. E. T. Donelly, H. C. Dunham, E. J. De Coppet, Mrs. Pauline De Coppet, Miss Juliette De Coppet, Andre De Coppet.—E.—Mrs. Mary E. Edgar, Miss Elya M. Edgar.—F.—Mr. and Mrs. James C. Fischer, the Very Rev. M. Flavin, Albert Frank.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Goodrich, Mrs. George Gaulbert, Miss Carrie R. Gaulbert, George Gaulbert, Miss Griswold, Miss Jennie L. Galpin, W. H. Goodyear, W. N. Gates, Henry Gade, the Rev. George J. Glauber, Miss Sophie Gillespie.—H.—Col. and Mrs. J. F. Head, E. D. Head, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Holzmaister, Miss Holzmaister, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar M. Henking, Mrs. Abbie N. Howe, Miss Emma S. Howe, Alonzo Hillier, James Hunt, Mrs. A. P. Hooker, Miss Elizabeth M. Hooker, Mrs. C. M. Hildreth, T. W. Holmes, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Mrs. Percy Hallner, Miss Hortense Hallner, Miss Gertrude E. Heilner, A. Henking, Miss Sophie A. Harris, Paul Herfurth, L. Herzig.—J.—Miss Jackson, Augustus Jacobson, Harvey L. Jones, Miss Selma Jackson, Miss Elizabeth Jackson.—K.—Miss M. A. Kelly, F. H. Knower, P. S. King, Mrs. Sarah M. Knickerbocker.—L.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Lieppe, Mrs. Juliana Lieppe, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lemp, Miss Hilda Lemp, Miss Eliza Lemp, Edwin Lemp, Mrs. Anna Lemp, Mrs. C. M. Lane, W. C. Lane, P. M. Lafleur, Miss Emily Lupfold.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Meier, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Monti, Mr. and Mrs. G. Malatesta, J. Malatesta, Mrs. P. Maresi, Miss Maresi, Miss Maresi, Pompeo Maresi, Miss N. Maresi, Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, Mrs. Annie E. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Bassett, Miss B. Massett, Mrs. C. de Medina, Mrs. F. P. Mogridge, James B. Murray, the Rev. H. S. Meigs, Mrs. J. A. McArthur, Miss McArthur, Dr. E. B. Mathews, John W. McKeckin, Miss Evelyn P. Muller, the Rev. Francis P. Mackall, Mrs. A. K. McMullen, B. M. Mai, W. J. McQuade.—N.—Miss Katharine C. Nash.—O.—Dr. C. A. Oliver, Mrs. Teresa Oakley.—P.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Parkhurst, Miss Parkhurst, Miss Pauline Parkhurst, Gen. and Mrs. John T. Rathbone, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Read, Miss Read, Miss Dorothy Read, N. H. F. Read, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John W. Robins, Miss Helene Robins, Clifford Cahill Robinson, Miss M. Russell Robinson, Frank Remmertz, Miss Sarah A. Reed.—S.—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Scharmann, Miss Louise Scharmann, Miss Maria Scharmann, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sterrow, Miss M. C. Sterrow, J. J. Storrow, Mr. and Mrs. R. Salinger, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Shell, Miss Mary E. Schell, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Sattler, Miss Maud Roy Sattler, Miss Marjorie Sattler, H. B. Spagnoli, Mrs. D. B. Spagnoli, D. B. Spagnoli, Jr., C. F. Schmidt, Mrs. Abner Smith, L. S. Seaver, the Right Rev. R. Scannell, Miss S. E. Sawyer, Capt. E. B. Savage.—T.—Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor, Miss T. B. Tyler, Mrs. John W. Tufts, Miss Fanny Thurston.—V.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Vogellius, Miss Julia Verner, W. D. Van Vleck.—W.—Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wendell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Whiteman, the Rev. Father Wall, Mrs. Sarah G. Ware, C. H. Walker, Dr. Mary Willets, Dr. F. H. Watson.—Z.—Miss Bertha Zeller, Julius Zeller, Edwin E. Zittel.

On the Campania, for Liverpool.

A.—Miss R. Allen, E. Austin, J. F. Aguirre, G. Aguirre, C. Aguirre.—B.—P. C. Bunn, Dr. M. M. Barnhart, W. Bayard Blackwell, Samuel Briggs, Miss Martha Briggs, the Rev. John H. Barbour, H. H. Barrow, Mrs. J. C. Byrne, Mme. A. J. Bennett, Arthur R. Buzzello, Mr. and Mrs. C. Graham Bacon, Jr., H. Bonners.—C.—Dr. and Mrs. M. J. Cromwell, J. Carter,, S. H. Cox, J. M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. James Coats, Miss A. P. Cary, Miss Ellen G. Cary, W. V. Collier, J. B. Cozzens, Dr. and Mrs. J. Dannenberg, James Davidson, M. Dreyfus.—E.—John P. Edgar, Mrs. M. A. Elder, T. A. Eddy.—F.—Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Ferguson, Miss Martha Ferguson, Mrs. Alfred Forbes, the Rev. T. J. Fitzgerald, W. Friedman, C. Freydenthal, Mrs. M. F. Fitzgerald, J. R. Fried, J. Fried, Mr. and Mrs. C. Alfred Fox, Mrs. C. Baldwin Fosdick.—G.—Max Goldsmith, G. W. Garth, W. Gunn, Arthur Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. S. Gutmann, Leo Gutman, Arthur Butman, Monroe Gutman.—H.—G. C. Hetzel, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hodgman, Miss Hope K. Hodgman, Robert Hazleton, J. W. Helliwell, the Rev. George F. Houck, the Rev. F. A. Hoope, Mrs. E. J. Hudson, Mrs. W. Johnson.—K.—Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Kerr, W. Kothe, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Kortright, Count Kessler, W. Kohn, S. Konyn, R. K. Kelly, Miss Kehlor, Mrs. C. Kaufman, Miss T. Kaufman, Miss M. Kaufman, Miss M. Kaufmann.—L.—Mrs. A. Lightbody, Herman Liebes, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Low, Miss L. C. Low, B. R. C. Low, Miss Rosamond Low, Miss Henrietta Low, Miss Esther Hope Low, Mlle. de Lussan, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Leney, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Loeb, Stanley Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lyne, Salchi Lolli, Mme. Salchi Lolli, Rudolph Liebmann, John Lane, Herbert Langford.—M.—Miss McCorke, John McAuslan, Mr. and Mrs. John Mallock, Scott McComb, Mr. and Mrs. A. Murphy, Sir A. Maloney, C. E. Mosher, Mr. and Mrs. Lingard Monk, Miss C. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman D. Marckwald, Edward Moison, G. M. B. Mudge, John McCullough.—N.—The Rev. John M. Ney, M. Newbery, W. T. Newell, John Neuhausel, C. Novella, Thomas Nash, Miss M. D. Nash, L. O.—The Rev. W. S. O'Brien, Joseph O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Overby.—P.—Mrs. S. T. Peters, Harry T. Peters, Miss Lulu A. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Payne, Richard F. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Peters, the Rev. Nicholas Pfeil, H. W. A. Page, R. L. Paterson, Gilbert Parker, J. B. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Phillips.—M. P. Parker.—Q.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Quimby.—R.—A. Rothbarth, Lewis S. Rich, Alexander Robertson, Miss P. H. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Perez de la Riva, Mrs. D. Perez de la Riva, Mrs. Arthur Rotch, C. S. Rathbone, Miss E. Rathbone, A. Rowe, Mrs. M. Riley, W. J. Richardson, H. Ramsay, A. Ramsay, Mrs. Josiah Rich, Miss Rich.—S.—Louis Stern, Mrs. S. A. Sands, Miss Anne Sands, Miss Elizabeth B. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ed Scott, Miss Alys P. Scott, A. B. Scott, Jr., Col. and Mrs. D. B. Sickels, A. D. Smith, Mr. Strickland, Francis Sudbury, G. F. Simon, J. Schweizer, Mrs. E. Shepard, Mrs. K. M. Simon, Miss Ethel Simon, Miss Gladys Simon, Miss Schwartz, Dr. A. Stimson, Miss C. C. Stimson, Miss S. E. Stewart, Louis Sprecker, Jules Sprecker, A. E. Simonsen.—T.—Robert Taylor.—W.—Miss Wagner, Maurice Wertheimer, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar M. Henking, Mrs. Abbie N. Howe, Miss Emma S. Howe, Alonzo Hillier, James Hunt, Mrs. A. P. Hooker, Miss Elizabeth M. Hooker, Mrs. C. M. Hildreth, T. W. Holmes, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Mrs. Percy Hallner, Miss Hortense Hallner, Miss Gertrude E. Heilner, A. Henking, Miss Sophie A. Harris, Paul Herfurth, L. Herzig.—J.—Miss Jackson, Augustus Jacobson, Harvey L. Jones, Miss Selma Jackson, Miss Elizabeth Jackson.—K.—Miss M. A. Kelly, F. H. Knower, P. S. King, Mrs. Sarah M. Knickerbocker.—L.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Lieppe, Mrs. Juliana Lieppe, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lemp, Miss Hilda Lemp, Miss Eliza Lemp, Edwin Lemp, Mrs. Anna Lemp, Mrs. C. M. Lane, W. C. Lane, P. M. Lafleur, Miss Emily Lupfold.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Meier, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Monti, Mr. and Mrs. G. Malatesta, J. Malatesta, Mrs. P. Maresi, Miss Maresi, Miss Maresi, Pompeo Maresi, Miss N. Maresi, Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, Mrs. Annie E. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Bassett, Miss B. Massett, Mrs. C. de Medina, Mrs. F. P. Mogridge, James B. Murray, the Rev. H. S. Meigs, Mrs. J. A. McArthur, Miss McArthur, Dr. E. B. Mathews, John W. McKeckin, Miss Evelyn P. Muller, the Rev. Francis P. Mackall, Mrs. A. K. McMullen, B. M. Mai, W. J. McQuade.—N.—Miss Katharine C. Nash.—O.—Dr. C. A. Oliver, Mrs. Teresa Oakley.—P.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Parkhurst, Miss Parkhurst, Miss Pauline Parkhurst, Gen. and Mrs. John T. Rathbone, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Read, Miss Read, Miss Dorothy Read, N. H. F. Read, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John W. Robins, Miss Helene Robins, Clifford Cahill Robinson, Miss M. Russell Robinson, Frank Remmertz, Miss Sarah A. Reed.—S.—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Scharmann, Miss Louise Scharmann, Miss Maria Scharmann, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sterrow, Miss M. C. Sterrow, J. J. Storrow, Mr. and Mrs. R. Salinger, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Shell, Miss Mary E. Schell, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Sattler, Miss Maud Roy Sattler, Miss Marjorie Sattler, H. B. Spagnoli, Mrs. D. B. Spagnoli, D. B. Spagnoli, Jr., C. F. Schmidt, Mrs. Abner Smith, L. S. Seaver, the Right Rev. R. Scannell, Miss S. E. Sawyer, Capt. E. B. Savage.—T.—Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor, Miss T. B. Tyler, Mrs. John W. Tufts, Miss Fanny Thurston.—V.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Vogellius, Miss Julia Verner, W. D. Van

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

ITEMS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

Purchases for Simpson, Crawford & Simpson—Details of the Auction Offerings.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold to Dr. William Gilman Thompson, at $38,500, the four-story, English basement brownstone dwelling 34 East Thirty-first Street, 20 by 55 by 98.9.

Mr. J. Edgar Leaycraft has exchanged the five-story brick warehouse 269 South Street, 31.10 by 64, on the valuation of $45,000, with A. C. Squier for three houses in Brooklyn.

Mr. David Stewart has sold for Meyer Coleman the three-story brick dwellings, with stores, 114 to 118 West Twentieth Street, 60 by 92, and for Archibald Henry the two three-story brick dwellings 117 and 119 West Nineteenth Street, 40 by 92; also, 115 West Nineteenth Street, 20 by 92. These represent a total of about $190,000. They are bought for the firm of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson.

Mr. J. Goldstein has sold for the Kent estate to Mitchell A. C. Levy the southwest corner of Allen and Rivington Streets, 20 by 70, with old two-story buildings.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Jonas Weil and another, at $18,291.67, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 1,140 First Avenue, east side, 50.5 feet south of Sixty-third Street, 25 by 81.5.

Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, under foreclosure, to J. D. Butler the two four-story brownstone dwellings 409 and 411 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, beginning 159.6 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 20 and 20.8, respectively, by 99.11. The first went at $15,200 and the other at $13,325.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, at $15,000, to Abraham Kassell the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 134 East Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 75 feet east of Prospect Avenue, three-story frame tenement, by Frank Herwig of 93 to 99 Nassau Street; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 100 feet west of Union Avenue, three-story frame tenement, by William S. Miller of 124 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; cost, $5,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Robert C. Winters of 568 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Lenox Avenue, five three-story and basement brick dwellings, by Anthony Smyth of 153 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, three-story frame dwelling, by Thomas G. Robertson of 29 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; cost, $7,500.

Madison Avenue, east side, 50.7 feet south of One Hundred and Second Street, two five-story brick flats, by William Rankin of 119 West Seventy-seventh Street.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by same; cost, $40,000.

Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, two five-story brick flats, by same; cost, $58,000.

Madison Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and First Street, four five-story brick flats, by same; cost, $65,000.

No. 517 Madison Avenue, by Arthur B. Proal, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $8,000.

Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street, by Daniel McW. Oberbeck, alterations to three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $7,000.

No. 108 Ninth Avenue, by Patrick Donnelly, alterations to five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $250.

Fifty-third Street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, by George Saltour, alteration to three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $400.

No. 7 Rutgers Place, by B. D. Hoplan, alterations to five-story brick dwelling; cost, $3,500.

No. 391 Fifth Avenue, by Jeremiah C. Lyons, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling and store; cost, $14,000.

No. 78 Franklin Street, by Samuel A. Warner, alterations to five-story brick warehouse; cost, $5,000.

Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 375 feet east of West End Avenue, by James Butler, alterations to three-story brick stable; cost, $9,000.

No. 61 Barclay Street, by Keppler & Schell, alterations to four-story brick store and workshop; cost, $5,000.

No. 332 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, by Amelia Bader, alterations to four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $7,000.

No. 13 West Forty-second Street, by Katherine L. Hall, alterations to four-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $2,355.

No. 2,361 Second Avenue, by John Lally, alterations to two-story brick dwelling and workshop; cost, $500.

No. 244 East Seventy-ninth Street, by Karl M. Wallach, alterations to four-story and basement brick tenement and store; cost, $1,000.

No. 108 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, by William Bogardus, alterations to three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. Jones & Co. have sold, for James Jack, to Henry Assman, at $27,000, the four-story brick flat, with store, at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, 25 by 88 by 97.10.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Kingston Avenue, west side, 26 feet south of Pacific Street, three four-story brick flats, four families each, 27 and 22 by 40; cost, $10,000 each. J. E. Leonard, owner.

Pacific Avenue, southwest corner of Kingston Avenue, four four-story brick flats, four families each, 26 and 23.6 by 40; cost, $12,000 each; same owner.

De Kalb Avenue, southwest corner of Spencer Court, four-story brick flat, seven families, 21 by 88; cost, $12,000. Doenecke Brothers, owners.

Neptune Avenue, northeast corner of West Eleventh Street, five-story iron watertchute, 35 and 40 by 320; cost, $18,000. Paul Boynton Company, owners.

Hamilton Avenue, southeast corner of Conover Street, iron tower, 100 feet high, for drying grain; cost, $10,000. India Wharf Brewing Company, owners.

St. Mark's Avenue, north side, 106.7 feet east of Utica Avenue, four two-story and basement frame dwellings, two families each, 17.3 by 43 each; cost, $1,800 each. Casper Lucke, owner.

St. Mark's Avenue, north side, 86.7 feet east of Utica Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 34; cost, $1,600. Casper Lucke, owner.

Hancock Street, south side, 20 feet west of Hamburg Avenue, nine two-story and basement frame dwellings, two families each; cost, $2,500 each. Charles F. Gastmeyer and Jacob Mannerschmidt, owners.

Hancock Street, north side, 20 feet from Hamburg Avenue, nine two-story and basement frame dwellings, two families each; cost, $2,500 each; same owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, May 3.

2D AV, e s, 20.10 ft n of 115th St, 20x80; Philip Levi and wife to Emanuel Strauss..... $12,750

113TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Daniel O'Connell, referee, to George R. Lansing..... 3,500

LENOX AV, s w corner of 114th St, 25.2x75; John N. and George F. Colsey and wife to Judson S. Todd. 1

3D AV, 396; Edward Ward to Nellie M. A. Coyle..... 1

19TH ST, n s, 213.8 ft w of 6th Av, 40x92; Archibel Henry and wife to Jacob D. Butler..... 58,000

45TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x100.4; John Pettit and wife to Sara F. Pettit..... 10

47TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.5; George Richards and wife to Frederick H. Kastens..... 15,000

123D ST, n s, 274.6 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Charles S. McBurney to Robert T. Craig..... 9,000

10TH AV, s w corner of 131st St, 24.11x100, and other property; Albert J. Adams and wife to Isabella Mead..... 1

FOREST AV, w s, 139 ft n of Cedar St or Place, 14x87; James G. Patton and wife to Matilda S. Davis..... 5,500

159TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x129.10; Fanny H. Hurcomb to Sophia Zimmerman..... 30,000

45TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x100.4; John Pettit and wife to Sara F. Pettit..... 10

LUDLOW ST, 90; Jacob Kotleck and wife to David Amolsky..... 1

165TH ST, s s, 70.2 ft e of Intervale Av, 50x72.2x irregular; Matilda S. Davis to James G. Patton..... 1

118TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 150x100.11; Dwight H. Olmstead and wife to Mary B. O. Dwight..... 1

34TH ST, s s, 188 ft w of 8th Av, 19x98.9; Peter Gilsey, by Fred C. Gilsey, special guardian, to Harris Mandelbaum and another, 1-252 part..... 71

SAME PROPERTY; executors, &c., of Andrew Gilsey to same, 1-7 part. 2,571

SAME PROPERTY; Peter Gilsey and others to same, 215-252 parts.. 15,357

SAME PROPERTY; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine and wives to William E. Parsons..... 1

73D ST, n s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Samuel B. Saul, referee, to Gustav Lange..... 4,800

135TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Thomas P. Wickes, referee, to George E. C. Kelly..... 13,250

134TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Philip Frank and wife to Albert Schumacher..... 32,000

71ST ST, n s, 466.8 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x102.2; Rose Harris to Charles N. Martin..... 25,000

69TH ST, 68 and 70 West; Lizzie Hughes to Andrew McLean..... 1

59TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; Francis J. Quinlan to Mary Quinlan, exchange..... 1

EXCHANGE PLACE, 38, also 25 to 29 William St; Solon Humphreys and others as trustees of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London to John T. Williams St..... 500,000

ELIZABETH ST, 299 and 301; William Gullery and wife to Nicholas Russo..... 35,500

HUDSON ST, 475; Mary S. Simonson and others to Stephen V. R. Cruger and others..... 19,000

GRAND ST, 324; Josiah Adler and wife to Edward Baer..... 1

14TH ST, s s, Lot 852 Map of lots at Greenwich belonging to George Clinton estate; John Pettit and wife to George W. Morse..... 1

SOUTH WASHINGTON ST, s w s, 48, also 97 West 3d St; Robert W. Tailer, trustee of Edward N. Tailer deceased, to Mary T. Spencer..... 1,000

10TH AV, 356; Jane Parr and others to Robert A. Greacen..... 1

18TH ST, 19 West; Leonore Rosenthal to Maurice Levy..... 1

24TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Harriet A. McMurray to Warren M. Merrill..... 1,200

3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft s of 30th St, 24.8x110; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred D. Hewitt and another, executors, &c., of James McIndo, to Benedict A. Klein..... 25,000

35TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 100x98.9; Robert Killough to Judson S. Todd..... 1

10TH AV, 356; Jane Hunter and another to Robert A. Greacen..... 1

10TH AV, 356; Sophia Greasen to Robert A. Graecen..... 1

18TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 50x92; William K. Everdell and wife to Henry Corn..... 120,000

47TH ST, 126 West; Florence B. Ryan to Richard H. Derby..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of West End Av, 30x46; John S. Robinson and wife to William Carroll..... 1

81ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x102.2; Emilia J. Allen to Robert P. Martin, exchange and.. 44,000

81ST ST, s s, 99.11 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1x27.4; same to same..... 1

77TH ST, n s, 27.2 ft n of 76th St, 75x120, and other property; Julie D. Moulton to Cora D. Wyckoff..... 10

75TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; Fanny Staab to Ensign O. Beale..... 34,000

75TH ST; same property; Ensign O. Beale to Theresa Koehler..... 36,000

46TH ST, n s, 127 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.4; Theodore Degenhardt, trustee, and another, to Maria Heine..... 1

73D ST, 205 East; by Josephine Degenhardt, as trustee of Maria Degenhardt, to same..... 1

5D AV, e s, 51 ft n of 73d St, 26.6x80; Maria Heine to Elizabeth Bastien..... 1

46TH ST, 239 East; Josephine Degenhardt to Maria Heine..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 40 ft s of 128th St, 20x85; Robert P. Martin and wife to Emma J. Allen..... 15,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 73.11 ft s of 107th St, 27x82.9; Edmond Kelly, referee, to Albert M. Baumann... 19,500

107TH ST, s s, 224.3 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; same to Abraham M. Goldsmith..... 15,650

105TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Park Av, 16.8x100.11; Washington F. Wood to Paul Madison..... 1

104TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Theresa and David M. Koehler to Ensign O. Beale..... 15,000

MOUNT MORRIS AV, w s, 40.11 ft s of 121st St, 20x100; William H. Gill and wife to Thomas O'Reilly.. 1

102D ST, 177 East; Jacob Schlosser and wife to Felix Levy..... 1

135TH ST, s s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; the American Savings Bank to Lewis Hyman..... 22,500

135TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; the American Savings Bank to same..... 22,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 706; Mina Daiker to George C. Bodine..... 24,000

BOULEVARD, e s, 50.11 ft s of 111th St, 50x75; John H. Judge, referee, to Henry C. Copeland..... 300

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 111th St, 50x175; same to same..... 800

147TH ST, n s, 684.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 405 West; John M. Poncet to Edward Molson..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 96th St, 27.4x90; Edward L. Lawrence to Mary J. Stockton..... 65,000

188TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 125x299.10 to 139th St; Edward B. Ives to Cora M. Ives..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Francis J. Ives and wife to same..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Eugene S. Ives to same..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Cora M. Ives to same..... 1

LENOX AV, s w corner of 114th St, 25.2x75; George F. and John N. Colsey to Judson S. Todd..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s w corner of 181st St, 133.3x147.4x125x193.5; Edmund A. Embury to Holyrood Church, New-York..... 10

WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 143d St, 25x90.8; Felix Levy and wife to Jacob Schlosser..... 1

158TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Charles Berner and wife to George Tiefel..... 4,050

SEDWICK AV, e s, at line of lands of John Claflin, 8.03 acres; Samuel W. Fairchild and wife to John Claflin..... 1

WILLIAM ST, w s, Lot 70, map of North Melrose, 50x103.5; Isaac L. Link, referee, to Henry M. Goble... 1,100

LOT 100, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Marie Toelberg..... 10

FAIRMOUNT AV, s s, being west ¼ part of Lot 3, map of Fairmount, 25x152x25x151; Greenleaf W. Crossman and wife to the Empire Loan and Investment Company..... 1

NATHALIE AV, e s, Lots 24 to 27, map of Anthony estate; Newbold T. Lawrence to George E. Pasco... 1

Recorded Leases.

BORGER, Carsten D., to D. W. Dokel; s w corner of Prince and Greene Sts, 7 years..... $3,700

BURCHELL, Henry J., to Julius Ligen; 687 11th Av, 5 years..... 276

ESSER, Henry, to Rudolph Glattle; 901 3d Av, 5 years..... 2,300

GRAFTON, J. G., to William Taylor; 808 6th Av, 3 years..... 1,800

DE FRESE, Sophia B., to Hugh Flood; 1,244 2d Av, 5 years..... 600

FRANK, Bernard, to Christian Kersten; 1,333 2d Av, 5 1-12 years.. 504

STRACHT, George, to Giuseppi de Benedictis; 188 Mulberry St, 3 years..... 3,000

O'SULLIVAN, Mary, to Ernest and Otto Hagedorn; 163 10th Av, 3 years..... 720

BANKS, Mark, to Christian Mohl; 194 10th Av, store, 5 years..... 800

GOODRICH, Laura O., to Dreyfus & Oppenheimer; 130 West 23d St, 3 7-12 years..... 2,275

SMITH, Michael, to William J. Hatte; 403 and 405 East 101st St, 10 years..... 1,800

BAYLIES, Nathalie E., to Edward L. Baylies; 26 Beekman St, 21 years.. 3,500

DAIRD, Nellie, to Marcus Brothers; 97 Canal St, 6 years..... 2,000

TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA College to Manhattan Railway Company; s w corner of Park Place and Church St, 21 years..... 5,250

GOODMAN, Mary, to M. Attias; 31 Centre St, store, 3 1-12 years..... 1,140

TALCOTT, Daniel W., trustee, to Abram E. Pratt; loft 462 and 464 Pearl St, 3 years..... 3,800

Recorded Mortgages.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s e corner of Spruce and Nassau Sts, 1 year..... $1,000,000

AMOLSKY, David, and wife to Jacob Kottek; 90 Ludlow St. (two mortgages,) demand..... 28,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 19th St, 213.8 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 42,000

BREDEHOEFT, George, and wife to Elsabe Thomsen; s s of 58th St, 90 ft e of 3d Av, demand..... 2,000

BEALE, Ensign O., to Fanny Staab; s s of 75th St, 206 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 25,000

BARNARD, Charles W., and wife to John Webb; 325 and 323 West 83d St, 1 year..... 2,000

BAUMANN, Albert M., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; e s of Lexington Av, 73.11 ft s of 107th St, 1 year..... 10,000

BRINTZINGER, William F., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 873 Columbus Av, 5 years 17,000

CORN, Henry, to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 18th St, 185 ft w of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 70,000

CRAWFORD, Francis, and wife to J. E. Lockwood; s s of 71st St, 337 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 20,000

CRAIG, Robert T., to Charles I. McBurney; n s of 123d St, 274.6 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 2,500

CHAMBERS, Ellen M., to I. N. Hebberd; w s of Bathgate Av, 77.4 ft s of Samuel St, 3 years..... 3,800

DUVAL, Marie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 146 East 54th St, 5 years..... 7,500

DONLON, Thomas, to William Grote; n s of 121st St, 300 ft w of 7th Av, demand..... 500

FAVORAT, Johanna D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 126 East 114th St, 3 years..... 13,000

FRANK, Rose, to R. G. Wiener; e s of Mott Av, 16.7 ft s of 150th St, 3 years..... 4,000

GOLDSMITH, Abraham M., to Henrietta Picabia; s s of 107th St, 224.3 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... 10,500

GREENBERG, Henry M., and wife to Solomon Bachrach; 144 Rivington St, demand..... 6,500

SAME to same; w s of Elizabeth St, 103 ft n of Broome St, demand.... 4,000

HARRES, Conrad, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; e s of 2d Av, 76.2 ft s of 82d St, 1 year..... 13,000

HLMAM, Lewis, to the American Savings Bank; s s of 135th St, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, (three mortgages,) 5 years..... 41,500

IVES, Cora M., to Frederick A. Snow; s s of 139th St, 175 ft w of the Boulevard, 1 year..... 11,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to A. D. Hewitt and another, executors; e s of 3d Av, 49.4 ft s of 30th St, 1 year... 15,000

KASTENS, Frederick H., to George Reichard; n s of 47th St, 205 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 10,000

KELLY, George E. C., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 135th St, 160 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 7,950

KOELLNER, Frederick G., to Christian M. Hoefler; w s of Bowery, 284.7 ft n of Spring St, 2 years.... 6,500

LOWEN, Charles, and wife to Hudson Realty Company; n s of 69th St, 42.6 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year.. 10,000

MORRIS, Albert C., to Ignatius Radley, Jr.; n s of 145th St, 266.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 3,000

MADISON, Paul, to Charles De H. Brower; s s of 105th St, 250 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 1,500

MILLER, Sophie, to Henry Jacobowicz; n s of 103d St, 325 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years..... 1,500

O'NEILL, Mary A., to Mary Ferguson; s s of 9th St, 238 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 17,000

PARSONS, William E., to Perry Belmont; s s of 34th St, 138 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 14,000

PIERSON, Edward D., and wife to Caroline A. Gleaser; n s of 3d Av, 75.5 ft n of 70th St, 1 year..... 2,000

PERKINS, George M., to James A. Trowbridge and another, trustees; n s of 24th St, 308.4 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 6,000

RYAN, Florence B., to Waldo Hutchins; n s of 47th St, 475 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 15,000

ROBINSON, John S., to trustees of John Campbell; n s of 84th St, 70 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 21,000

SHARPE, Mary A. and William W., to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 130th St, 134.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years..... 11,000

SPENCER, Mary F., to Robert W. Tailer, trustee; 48 South Washington Square and 97 West 3d St, 5 years..... 28,000

TUCKER, Katherine L. W., to Meyer D. Rothschild; s s of 16th St, 346 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

TOELBERG, Marie and Niels, to William S. Seaman; e s of Hunter Av, 90 ft n of Home St, 2 years..... 2,800

TODD, Judson S., to G. F. and J. N. Colsey; s w corner of Lenox Av and 114th St, 1 year..... 10,000

SAME to Cora M. Ives; n s of 135th St, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year.. 4,000

TOLBERG, Marie, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 100 map of Section A Vyse estate, 1 year..... 600

WILLIAMS, John T., to Solon Humphreys and others, trustees; 38 Exchange Place and 25 to 29 William St, 1 year..... 450,000

ZIMMERMANN, Zophia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 150th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, and s s of 160th St, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, two mortgages, 2 years..... 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLODGETT, Frank J., to Aymar Embury..... $10,000

BELL, John, to F. M. Updike..... 1

FOSTER, Charles G., and another, trustees, to Charles G. Foster..... 1

GROTE, William, to Balzer Danner. 2,500

GRANT, Alfred, to Martha Sauter.. 2,500

GOODWIN, James, Jr., to Charles A. Moran, trustee..... 300

HEINEMANN, Ferdinand T., to William R. Rose..... 5,465

HOPKINS, Waldo, to C. T. Ryan.... 15,000

IVES, Cora M., to Frederick A. Snow. 1

MAYER, Frederick, to Solomon Marx..... 2,500

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mary E. Robert..... 14,641

SAME to J. M. Bowers, executor.... 11,002

MAY, Leopold, to Solomon Bachrach..... 1

SCHOENER, Mary, to Simon Herman..... 1

SILKMAN, Theodore H., executor, to Sophia Y. Clausen..... 5,107

TODD, Judson S., to Nellie P. Sedgley..... 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Joseph F. Sutton and others, (three)..... 25,300

WHARTON, Joseph, guardian, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company. 3,300

WHARTON, Joseph, executor, to Joseph Wharton, guardian..... 1

Lis Pendens.

102D ST, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 25 feet front; Greenwood Cemetery against James Kearney, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

PARK AV, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25 feet front; Edwin B. Stanton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BANK ST, s s, 103 ft w of 4th St, 22.1 feet front; William J. Goman against Thomas E. Goman, administrator, (partition.)

1ST AVE, e s, 74 ft n of 29th St, 29.10 feet front; Herman J. Bolt against Amelia Hopper and others, (action to set aside deed.)

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 122 ft s of Tremont Av, 80 feet front; William A. Soles against Hiram Tarbox and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

16TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 50 feet front; 21st St, n e s, 179 ft s e of 9th Av, 21 feet front; Mary E. Buchanan against Sarah J. Little and others, executrix, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

60TH ST, WEST, 42; Albert Johnson against Georgia French, owner; Robert D. Brown and Smith & Johnson, contractors..... $128

WEST END AV AND 97TH ST, s w corner; Arthur J. H. Brooks against Theodore A. Squier, owner and contractor..... 72

CHERRY ST, 364 and 366; Laurence Houlihan against Elise Haeberman, owner; Lena K. Buillesbach and Theodore Schrader, contractor..... 554

CHARLES ST, 72; same against Joseph Mandelbaum, owner; same contractors..... 300

PERRY ST, 97; same against —, owner; same contractors..... 300

132D ST AND 7TH AV, n w corner; Dyke & Alt r against John Hickey, owner and contractor..... 305

69TH ST, WEST, 259; Willard E. Reid against The Riverside Association, owners, William J. Devlin, contractor..... 410

118TH ST, East, 227 and 229; John J. McCarthy against Sarah J. Stute, owner, Anton Curicci, contractor..... 31

Lord Queensberry on Cycling.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Lord Queensberry, as is well known, is an enthusiastic advocate of cycling, and he has been telling a representative of Wheeling that as a physical exercise there is nothing to beat it:

"Take riding. No man was ever fonder of riding or of horses than I have been, but the only riding worth having is what you get in racing or in following hounds. Park riding and that sort of thing is not worth talking about. Well, I got tired of riding, and I have given it up, but from my experience of riding and cycling I say that cycling is the better and more useful exercise. I know nothing like it to keep one fit," and, the interviewer adds, as his lordship said the words he seemed to look fitter than ever.

"UNCLE JESSE," MAIL CARRIER, DEAD

His and His Wife's Body Lie Side by Side Awaiting Burial.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., May 3.—Jesse Conklin, who had been in the service of the United States as mail carrier for fifty-six years, died to-day at his home here.

Until a month ago, when he had a sudden attack of what was thought at the time to be indigestion, he was never absent from duty a single day in his long career.

Only once did he miss catching the train at Syosset, which is the nearest railway station to Huntington, and that was when he consulted a watch which he carried that day for the first and last time.

He was born in 1815, went to New-York when he was thirteen years old, returned to his native village ten years later, and never left it again, save to carry the mails back and forth, up to 1854, between the village and Hicksville, eleven miles away.

Then the railway was extended to Syosset, six miles nearer, and, later on, to Huntington Station, nearer still to the village. Throughout all these years Jesse Conklin drove the stage with the mails, until his hair became grizzled, and every one called him "Uncle Jesse." A horse-car line started up, and Uncle Jesse gave up stage driving, but still looked after the mails and the comfort of the passengers, old and young.

He and his wife had a cozy little home in Huntington, and his genial, upright, honest character gave him a high place in the esteem of his neighbors. His wife, who was locally known as "Aunt Jane," died on Wednesday, and her funeral was announced for to-day, but was postponed in order that the double funeral might be held to-morrow.

Her husband was taken ill with what proved to be his last sickness on Wednesday morning at the railroad station, while faithfully attending to his mails. He was taken home in a car, and never entirely regained consciousness, hardly seeming to be aware of his wife's death when it was told to him.

The old stage driver was all his long life a great smoker, but often boasted that he did not know the taste of liquor. Last Winter he attended some religious revival meetings at the First Presbyterian Church, and made formal profession of his faith. From that time until his death his genial disposition was tempered by a gentle peacefulness of demeanor which seemed a fitting ending to his life.

All the business places in Huntington will be closed to-morrow out of respect for the memory of the aged couple who were happy in their lives, and in death were not divided.

Summary Directness of Women.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

There is a fine and summary directness in woman's way of doing things which we trust we shall never forget to admire. At poker she will bluff shamelessly against a strong hand, though she have not more to boast of than a mean pair. At whist only year after year of suffering will keep her from trumping her partner, or leading her highest cards instead of her strongest suit. So, too, when she is gambling, her excitement must be momentary and lurid. Man will wait the issue of a horse race for days and hours, and the higher the stake the longer he likes to wait. But women are not so; they choose to be "in the reddest hell of the field," as the poet said, in unconscious prophecy of a case that was heard at Chester recently. The ladies who haunted this "place," as the law calls it, put a shilling into the pool and then threw dice. Could anything be more simple, sensuous, and passionate, especially for the hostess, who levied 3d. on every shilling staked? Obviously, gambling is one of the things that women do better than men—from their point of view.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...4:54|Sun sets...6:59|Moon sets...2:36

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	3:00	3:44	9:17	10:01
Governors Island	3:27	4:15	10:03	10:45
Hell Gate	5:20	6:08	11:31	12:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Asphodel, Cape Colony	3:00 P. M.	.....
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Campania, Queenstown	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ems, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Trinidad	12:00 M.	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	12:00 M	2:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	.....
Mohawk, London	.....	.....
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 7.

Havel, Bremen	.....	9:00 A.M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	.....	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	.....	7:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) May 4.—Alesia, Naples, April 10; Caribbee, St. Croix, April 27; Pontabelle, St. Croix, April 27; Norge, Christiansand, April 29; Origen, Para, April 21; Paris, Southampton, April 27; Santiago, Nassau, April 30; Umbria, Liverpool, April 27.

SUNDAY, May 5.—Amaryllis, Gibraltar, April 20; La Normandie, Havre, April 27; Orinoco, Bermuda, May 2; Vega, Lisbon, April 21.

MONDAY, May 6.—Cuvier, St. Lucia, April 29; Dalton, St. Lucia, April 29; Indian Prince, Para, April 24; Mobile, London, April 25; Nomadic, Liverpool, April 26; Obdam, Rotterdam, April 24; Seneca, Havana, May 2; State of California, Glasgow, April 26.

TUESDAY, May 7.—Adirondack, Kingston, May 2; Hindoo, London, April 23; Waesland, Antwerp, April 27.

Arrived.—New-York, Friday, May 3.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Spliedt, Hamburg April 21, with mdse and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS Tyrian, (Br.,) Cook, Gibara 5½ ds, with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Goldsboro, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Alfano, (Ger.,) Kuhlmann, Hamburg April 19, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Blyth, Barcelona March 9, Venice 20, and Gibraltar 18, with mdse to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Vogelgesang, Hamburg April 25, and Southampton 26, with mdse and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:33 P. M.

SS City of Columbia, Jenny, West Point, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benwick, (Br.,) Pollexfen, Cienfuegos April 21 and Matanzas 27, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS R. F. Matthews, (Br.,) Olsen, Girgenti April 1, with mdse to Hertzel, Feltmann & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Wyanoke, Blakeman, West Point, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) for Antwerp; Ardangerm, (Br.,) for Cienfuegos, &c.; Muriel, (Br.,) for Hamilton, Bermuda.

Bark Alice Reed, for Boston; Tillid, for Philadelphia.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., south-southeast, light breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Notices to Mariners.

St. Simon Range, Front Light, Georgia.—Notice is hereby given that, on or about May 15, 1895, a fixed white reflector light will be established on the structure recently erected on the S point of St. Simon Island, N side of the entrance to St. Simon Sound, 1,020 feet SE by E ½ E from St. Simon Lighthouse. The focal plane of the light will be 37 feet above mean high water, and the light may be seen in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea, 11¼ nautical miles. The light will form, with the present St. Simon Light, a range to guide in a straight line (NW by W ¼ W) across the bar at the entrance to St. Simon Sound in a channel having a least depth of 11 feet at mean low water. The structure is a triangular skeleton, painted white from its base to within 10 feet of the top, and brown above. Bearings are magnetic.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 102, No. 621, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Sixth Lighthouse District, 1894, Page 38.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., May 3.—The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board, Third District:

On May 2, 1895, ten experimental electric spar buoys were placed in Gedney and Bayside Channels, New-York Lower Bay, as per notice to mariners No. 62 of 1895. The sea entrance to Gedney Channel is now marked as to the northern side by first-class red nun buoy No. 2 G E, located 450 feet E by N from electric spar buoy No. 2 E. Buoy No. 2 G E also marks the tail of the north bank. The southern side of the sea entrance to Gedney is marked by first-class black can buoy No. 1, 350 feet S E from electric spar buoy No. 1 E. The tail of the south bank is marked by first-class black can buoy No. 1 G E. First-class red nun buoy G

AN ASSOCIATION FORMED

Outcome of the Naval Militia Officers' First Annual Meeting.

CAPT. J. W. WEEKES CHOSEN PRESIDENT

The Next Session to be Held in Baltimore—More Interesting Papers Read and Discussed—Banquet in the Evening.

Two meetings and a banquet at night brought to a close yesterday the first annual meeting of the officers of the naval militia organizations in nine different States of the Union, held on board the old United States ship New-Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street.

A permanent association was formed under the name of the Association of Naval Militias of the United States. Capt. John W. Weekes of Boston, Mass., was chosen President, Baltimore selected as the place for the next annual meeting, and the last week in April as the time.

The morning session was devoted almost exclusively to the meetings of the various committees appointed on the day previous, but the subjects assigned to most of them were of so great a magnitude that the majority were unable to do much more than report progress.

The first part of the afternoon session was devoted to reading papers on subjects of interest to officers of the naval militia.

One of the most interesting papers was by Lieut. Commander George Edward Kent of the First Naval Battalion, New-York, who described the method employed in examinations for officers in this State. Among other things Lieut. Commander Kent said:

"The board of examination for officers of the First Naval Battalion, New-York, consists of not less than three officers, and three members are required to be present at the examination of a candidate. The candidate, upon reporting to the board, is first examined as to his age and place of birth; if not a citizen by birth, as to the date, place, and manner of admission to citizenship; as to whether he has been adversely reported upon by any military examining board, dishonorably discharged, dismissed, or cashiered from any military service, or convicted of felony. The board may call for evidence on any one of these subjects. Should the result of the inquiry be unsatisfactory on any one of these subjects, the examination is discontinued, and the result of the examination reported to the officer convening the board.

"The board being satisfied on these points, then proceeds to examine the candidate as to his knowledge of the English language, his ability to write with facility and correctness, in geography, particularly of this State; in arithmetic, and his ability to apply its rules to practical questions; in history, particularly of this country; in the military code, regulations, office duties, subsistence of troops, obtaining of other supplies, and in the drill regulations and other text books proportionate to the office to be held.

"Candidates for the position of chief petty officer and petty officer are examined in reading and writing the English language, in military etiquette, in the school of the soldier, section, battery, and company; in extended order, and also in such office duties proportionate to the grade to be held.

On each of the above subjects the candidate is marked upon a maximum of 100, and no candidate is to be reported favorably who does not obtain in his examination an average of 75 per cent., at least, unless he be elected from civil life, in which case the board may report him favorably even below that average, if his intelligence, knowledge, and interest in military matters make it appear that he will make a good officer.

"The foregoing is required by the State, but, as the officers of the Naval Militia are required to perform duties unforeseen by the State, it is necessary to carry the examination further, and it has been the custom of this board to examine candidates generally upon the duties they would be required to perform if serving on board a man-of-war. The facilities for learning these duties are limited, and, therefore, a candidate can only be expected to know that which he has learned from the annual cruises and text books. Duties required of an officer are found under Instructions for Naval Officers Afloat,' in the Regulations for the Government of the Navy of the United States.

"It is expected that all officers will read as much as possible concerning their duties and endeavor to gain a fuller and more detailed knowledge of them."

Lieut. Commander Kent then read two examination papers, which had been prepared, one for the examination of Ensign, and the other for the examination of Lieutenant, junior grade, which proved of much interest to the naval officers.

A general discussion followed. Commander Winslow of North Carolina was of the opinion that there should be a very strict examination, and that the Legislature should make it compulsory, since the naval Militia were liable to be placed in charge of very important property.

Lieut. Duncan read a paper on "Boats," and said that as a result of an investigation it had been thought desirable that naval militia organizations be equipped with a 30-foot cutter, 9 feet beam, 3 feet 10 inches deep, to carry sixty men; weight 2,500 pounds, with a centerboard 6 feet 6 inches and a perfect drop, with a lugger rig, no bowsprit, no jib, and no boom. It was decided that that should be the standard boat for the organization.

The selection of a name for the organization was then made, and following this came the election of officers. It was decided that these should be of a President, Vice Presidents, to consist of the Commander in each State, a Secretary, and Treasurer.

Commander Wilson placed in nomination for President of the association Commander J. W. Miller of New-York, but Mr Miller declined on the plea of important business engagements. Capt. John W. Weekes of Massachusetts was then unanimously chosen President and Lieut. Mowton of New-York, Secretary. There was a contest over the Treasurership, which resulted, after several ballots, in the choice of Paymaster Du Val of Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore, Md.; Wilmington, N. C.; Boston, Mass., and New-York were placed in nomination for the place of next meeting, with the result that Baltimore was chosen.

Upon motion of Commander Miller, who spoke in warm commendation of the interest that had been taken in the naval militia organization by Assistant Secretary of the Navy, McAdoo, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, The present meeting of the officers of the naval militia of the various States is the result of the original suggestion of Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo,

"Resolved, That the thanks of the officers of nine States assembled on board the United States steamship New-Hampshire are due to, and are hereby extended to him, for the great interest which he has taken in the organization and development of the naval militia, and the valuable advice and assistance which we have at all times received from him."

Commander Winslow of North Carolina moved, and the resolution was subsequently adopted, that the several committees appointed at this meeting be authorized to confer and communicate, in person or by letter, upon the subjects committed to them and report the determination to which they have arrived to the Secretary, who shall transmit it the same to the several organizations for their guidance.

Resolutions of a complimentary character were passed concerning the courtesy extended the visitors by Commander Miller, and the officers of New-York Naval Battalion, and the admirable manner in which Capt. Weekes had presided over the deliberations of the convention.

The officers then gathered round the big table in the cabin of the New-Hampshire, and over a good dinner listened to tales of valor at sea. The only outsider present at this gathering was Col. Herbert Livingston Satterlee of Gov. Morton's staff.

The visiting delegates will occupy seats on the grand stand at the dedication of the Washington Arch to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth to Become Citizens.

NEWARK, N. J., May 3.—Notices have been posted and published in Montclair by the Township Clerk to the effect that Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth have made application to be citizens of the United States. Mr. Booth is thirty-six years old and his wife is twenty-nine.

A Sheriff's Son Indicted for Burglary.

BELVIDERE, N. J., May 3.—The Warren County Grand Jury has returned an indictment against James Swartz, a son of the present Sheriff of the county, for breaking and entering the house of Judge William R. Morrow, in this place, recently.

Swartz is now a fugitive from justice.

THINK THEY HAVE A MURDERER

Police Arrest a Man, Supposed to be Either Homer Sarvis or William Warwick, Wanted in Newburg.

The police of the Charles Street Station have in custody a man who they hope may prove to be Homer Sarvis, wanted in Newburg, N. Y., for murder. The prisoner denies that he is Sarvis, and claims to be William Warwick. In either case the police have made an important arrest, as William Warwick is also wanted in Newburg for some crime.

The murder for which Sarvis is wanted occurred about a year ago. He and a companion broke into the store of Frank Henderson and were robbing it when Henderson awoke and went into the store. Sarvis is said to have shot and killed him. Then he fled.

The Newburg police appeared to have knowledge that Sarvis was in this city, and that he might be found in the Ninth Precinct. A description of the man was accordingly sent to Capt. Delaney of the Charles Street Station, and he detailed detectives to look for Sarvis. They have been watching along the docks, and yesterday morning saw a man answering the description loitering at the foot of Charles Street and acting in a rather suspicious manner. They placed him under arrest.

Capt. Delaney compared him with the description of Sarvis, and found that the latter tallied in every particular, except in height. The prisoner is two inches taller than Sarvis is said to be.

The prisoner told Capt. Delaney that he knew Sarvis, and was acquainted with the particulars of the crime for which the Newburg police want him. He said his parents live in Newburg, and are poor people. Sarvis, he says, comes of a good family. Warwick, if such he be, says that he left Newburg two years ago, and that he has only been there twice since. The last visit, he says, was made last Labor Day.

According to his statement he has been working in New-York and Jersey City during the last two years. He was last employed on brick barges in Jersey City. His hands are very calloused, and it is plainly evident that he has been doing hard work.

Capt. Delaney sent word of the man's arrest to Police Headquarters, and Superintendent Byrnes communicated with Emanuel Perrott, the Chief of Police at Newburg. The latter replied that he would send some one this city immediately to identify the prisoner. When informed that the man claimed to be Warwick, the Newburg police answered that the arrest was important in any event, as a man named Warwick is wanted in Newburg on a serious charge. The nature of the offense was not stated.

Capt. Delaney is of the opinion that the prisoner is telling the truth regarding his identity. He said he had no home in this city, and gave Newburg as his address. He said he was a laborer, and was looking for work on the dock when he was arrested.

The police believe they will get a clue to Sarvis's whereabouts through the arrest of the prisoner, should he prove not to be the man wanted. There is a reward of $1,500 offered for the arrest of Sarvis.

PLANT FOR BURNING THE WASTE

THE FURNACE THAT WALTON & CO. ARE USING IN THIS CITY.

Material Consumed That Is Not Collected by the Street-Cleaning Men —What Col. Waring Says.

A plant for disposing of paper and other waste materials that are rejected by the regular ash and garbage carriers of the Street-Cleaning Department, is now in operation at 418 East Third Street.

The plant was constructed by Walton & Co. of 256 Broadway, who are under a temporary contract to collect and to dispose of the city's waste scraps.

The main feature of the plant is a furnace for consuming all material that has not a market value. The experiment of burning such refuse is a new one in New-York.

The furnace now in use is 20 feet long by 10 feet wide. It is built mainly under ground. The refuse is received through six openings at the top that are fitted with sheet-iron doors. The furnace on each side is fitted with a series of grate bars, under which are flues that connect with the chimney. In the centre, between the outer flues, is the firebox proper, constructed of fire brick, capable of resisting intense heat, and another flue, that also opens into the chimney.

The central firebox is heated to a white heat, and sets fire to the scraps piled along the grates at each side. The draught of heated air through the central flue is strong. At the chimney it meets the air from the flues that run under the burning stuff, and consumes most of the smoke and gases. Very little smoke escapes from the chimney. As the draught is downward through the refuse, comparatively little smoke escapes when the lids of the furnace are down. When the lids are raised, however, the smoke rolls out in considerable quantities.

There is more or less odor in the yard in which the furnace stands. As there are no dwelling houses near, it is not probable that the smoke or odor will cause any great inconvenience at present. It may prove disagreeable later to the crowds of persons who seek the wharf at the foot of East Third Street on pleasant evenings.

The capacity of the furnace is estimated at about 200 cartloads every ten hours.

The yard in which the furnace stands is about seventy-five feet square. It was piled yesterday with all manner of refuse. Italian women were employed in sorting out the papers, pieces of cloth, bottles, bits of metal, and everything else that can be sold. The papers and rags are bailed up with hand balling presses. Excelsior, feathers, a good deal of paper, and worthless cloth were shoveled into the furnace. Boards and chips collected with the other stuff are used to feed the fire. The furnace requires but little coal.

The furnace now in use was invented by Richard Henly. It was hastily constructed to demonstrate whether it was practicable to burn the city refuse. Mr. Henly believes he can do away with all escape of smoke and gases.

Col. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, said yesterday:

"I think that the furnace has done very good work, considering the haste in which it was constructed. Of course, one furnace is certainly inadequate to meet the needs. Messrs. Walton & Co. expect to erect more furnaces in other parts of the city as soon as they are certain as to what construction is best.

"At present, Walton & Co. are collecting about 500 loads of refuse daily. They dump the larger proportion of this stuff into our sheds at present by a special arrangement. I see their carts about the streets now. I think that Walton & Co. are doing the best they can.

"More complaints come in now about waste paper than ever, because the attention of more persons has been called to the fact that the Street-Cleaning Department will not take it. I believe that the people are recognizing the wisdom of the measure, and are going to help us along.

"No regular system has been adopted yet for collecting this waste stuff. Walton & Co.'s carts are now under the direction of the section foremen of the Street-Cleaning Department. I presume that later on, when the carts go systematically through the city, persons having waste paper to dispose of will be requested to put out some kind of sign, so that the cart drivers may know where to stop."

Died in Peru, Leaving Property.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—James A. McKenzie, United States Minister to Peru, reports to the State Department from Lima that James S. Cunningham, a citizen of the United States, died in Palpa, Peru, March 25. The locality in which Mr. Cunningham lived when in America was not ascertained by Mr. McKenzie.

Mr. Cunningham left property, and, at the request of Mr. McKenzie, the British Vice Consul at Palpa, where the United States is not represented, took charge of the settlement of the estate.

To Incorporate Englewood Cliffs.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 3.—Under the new borough law, which requires the signatures of half the persons owning land, on the assessed valuation, Judge Van Valen has granted an order for an election on May 9 to incorporate Englewood Cliffs. The territory is principally from Englewood Township, and includes a strip from the Palisades.

An Army Order About Convicted Men.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary Herbert has issued a general order intended to relieve enlisted men convicted of bad conduct and discharged from the service by court-martial when their sentences are not appropriate on account of the previous records of the men. The Secretary warns courts against sentencing men to reduction to inferior ratings for minor offenses.

PICTURES IN THE PARK

Spring Reception at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

FINE OLD MASTERS AND MODERN MEN

Imposing Display of Many New Works, Donated and Loaned by Well-Known Collectors and Public-Spirited Citizens.

Soft, mild weather and bright sunshine made an ideal day for the Spring opening of the Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday afternoon. The reception was from 2 until 6, during which hours over 2,000 persons wandered through the immense halls and galleries, enjoying the wealth of things interesting and artistic that were offered for inspection.

The officers and Trustees were on hand to receive the guests, the amiable curator was in evidence with intelligent word of explanation, or enthusiastic pride in the art treasures, and with the ample proportions of the great building, there was no uncomfortable crowding, despite the large attendance.

During the last fortnight or so the museum has been thoroughly overhauled and put in perfect order. The regular Spring cleaning, in short, has been gone through with, and there have been added many new pictures, some of surprising excellence, others of mediocre merit, and a few of such modest value that they might well have remained where they came from. It is not always well, however, to look at a gift picture in the same spirit as one for which much wealth is to be expended, the more particularly as the good well outweighs the bad among these new comers.

Among the visitors were Col. and Mrs. Ethan Allen, Henry Villard, Edward J. H. Tamsen, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Suro, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mr. and Mrs. Schwab, Miss B. Randle, Miss Mary L. Avery, Miss Alice Lucas, Judge Charles H. Truax, Frederic Gunther, Miss Mary Collins, Mrs. J. Mayer, Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, R. M. Shurtleff, Mrs. P. H. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Crawford, Mrs. Kendall, Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. De Forest, David Seligman, Mrs. E. A. Hitchcock, John A. Starin, Mrs. Thomas F. Meagher, Alfred Van Santvoord, John C. Havermeyer, and John D. Crimmins.

Of the many new pictures that have been generously given to the institution, there are a few by prominent American artists, living and dead. Mr. Joseph Grafton's gift of the fine, large "Young Holstein Bull," by Carleton Wiggins, is very timely. The canvas was shown at the Academy of Design not long since, and found many admirers. It is one of the best of the cattle pieces by this painter. There are three pictures by Asher B. Durand, the veteran, two of which are presented by the children of Jonathan Sturges, and both are excellent examples of his style. The third, "The Shower," is loaned by Mr. Henry Brown. A large classical landscape by Thomas Cole is also the gift of Mr. Sturges's children, while a small canvas by Bierstadt is loaned by Mrs. Coose, and is attractive in its harmonies of greens.

In the list of the modern Frenchmen, the most important addition is a delightful and characteristic small canvas by Fortuny, "Interior of a Harem." All the dexterity and wonderful brushwork of the lamented master are here, wonderfully suggestive in their clever modeling and massing of form and color. An early Cabanel, "Love's Dream," perhaps scholarly in its treatment, is hard and cold, which may also be said of Gérôme's "Prayer in the Desert." So, too, a Merle "Marguerite," says but little in these days, while his "Italy, Past and Present," is purile. Several examples of the Düssendorf school may be passed by without mention, while of the three pictures by Anton Mauve, it can only be said they are not thoroughly representative.

A number of early English pictures, however, have much attraction. Mr. T. J. Blakeslee has presented the large and very fine portrait by Sir William Beechy, of the Duke of York. This is unquestionably the best work of this famous portrait painter outside of the National Gallery. It is more than life size, and executed with much breadth, vigor, and force. It will prove a valuable addition for the study of this school. Two very satisfactory though somewhat small Constables, are "Salisbury Plains" and "Winsor Castle," loaned by Mr. George A. Hearn; both are of high order, though there is greater charm in the latter, of fresh, sparkling color, great simplicity, and commendable directness of painting.

A small and somewhat mild "Bacchanalian Dance," by Thomas Couture, is loaned by Mr. Kimball. An excellent Van Marcke, familiar through reproduction and gone somewhat dark in color, comes from Philip Schuyler, who also loans a Verboeckhoven. Two decorative panels, by Charles Chaplin, are early work, and are not over famous.

Of old masters, the Rembrandt "Portrait of a Man" is a masterpiece and a welcome addition. The figure of an elderly man is in black, with hat and plume and nearly full face. All the admirable technique of the great painter may be seen in the splendid arrangement of light, the fine modeling, and the able treatment. It comes from the estate of the late William H. Beers. There are portraits by Harlow, Hudson, George Romney, and a landscape with figures by Thomas Gainsborough. A portrait by Hogarth of Peg Woffington is one of the most successful of the famous satirist's work.

From the collection of the late Roswell D. Sawyer, are many old masters, some copies, and a few of doubtful origin. No matter who the painter, nearly all are of interest. Principal among these is a splendid composition, ably treated, with many figures, by Rembrandt, entitled, "La Decouvenue." One picture, a portrait of the Princess de Ferrere is attributed to Correggio. It is extremely attractive, whoever the artist, and a "Marriage Festival," by Tenniers the younger, is full of remarkable detail and almost microscopic finish.

The older and well-known pictures that have been so long in the museum—the Henry G. Marquand collection and those from Miss Catharine Wolff—came in for their share of attention. The "Joan of Arc," by Bastien Lepage, was a popular point of interest for visitors. Age has softened some of the more assertive colors in this canvas, the greens in particular, and it has lost none of its original charm of sentiment, of able qualities, of drawing and painting, and of fine composition.

The museum now remains open as usual daily, and should attract every one who is fond of things beautiful, artistic, and quaint.

Two French Poodle Pups Seized.

Two French poodle pups are enjoying life at the bonded stables at 600 Greenwich Street. They arrived Tuesday by the steamship Mohawk from London, and were consigned to a Mr. Barden. Their invoice value was $6. At public stores yesterday the Appraisers concluded that they were worth $20, an increase of 233 per cent. The consignee declined to pay the extra duty, and the pups were seized for undervaluation.

Mr. Barden would have paid only $1 duty on the pups if they had been admitted at his valuation. The law provides a penalty of double duty on each per cent. of advanced appraisement above 10 per cent. The owner thinks the duty more than the dogs are worth, and he will probably abandon them, taking his chances of getting them for less than the duty when they are sold at auction for Government charges.

Summer Cottagers Arriving.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 3.—Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and family arrived at Cragston's, their Summer home, yesterday. Mrs. Morgan is the first of the cottagers to arrive here. John Bigelow and family have gone to Europe and will not occupy their cottage, the Squirrels, this season. Several families arrived at Cranston's yesterday. Mr. Cranston expects a prosperous season. The hotels and boarding houses in this vicinity are beginning to fill up. They are always crowded about graduation time.

A Chamber of Commerce for Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 3.—The first steps toward the organization of a Chamber of Commerce were taken to-day by about fifty of the city's leading business men. The organization will be perfected at a meeting next Tuesday.

Ridgely Still in the Lead.

DOVER, Del., May 3.—The one hundred and thirtieth ballot, taken to-day, in the contest for a United States Senator, showed no change. The vote stood: Higgins, 6; Addicks, 6; Massey, 6; Pennewill 1; Ridgely, 9; Tunnell, 1.

EXHIBITION OF ART IN THE SOUTH

The Sum of $2,500 Appropriated for the Purchase of Pictures at the Atlanta International Show.

The interest which the South is taking in art matters is made manifest by the erection of a beautiful rennaissance art building in Atlanta, which opens Sept. 18, in connection with the Cotton States and International Exposition.

It will be provided with well-lighted galleries, especially constructed for the display of the fine arts. The total wall space will amount to about 25,000 square feet, and the floor space to nearly 15,000 square feet. The two immense galleries at each end will be devoted to the exhibition of large oil paintings, contributed by the leading artists of Europe and America, and the floor space in the centre of the building will be reserved for the sculpture exhibit, where the figures will receive a beautiful and effective lighting from above. Up stairs and on the ground floor special galleries will be set apart for the exhibition of water colors, pastels, black and white, pen and ink, and drawings in other mediums. Artists who have taken high rank in these special branches have been cordially invited to send the most notable example of their work. Two galleries will be reserved for the exhibit of the Architectural League of New-York, which will be filled with a collection of designs especially adapted to Southern homes, together with suggestions for their interior treatment by prominent decorators.

The quality of all work accepted will be fully up to the standard, and the different departments will possibly be more varied than any art exhibition that has preceded it. The people of the South, as well as those who visit the exposition from other quarters, will certainly see the finest display ever presented in that section. Mr. Horace Bradley of 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, New-York City, has charge of the Department of Fine Arts.

During the last few years the South has made wonderful advancement, particularly in Georgia and the surrounding States. Atlanta is the embodiment of much that is progressive, and it is not surprising, when the people of other localities are brooding over the dull times, that her enterprising citizens should set to work and organize an exposition of international importance. Atlanta has doubled its population in ten years—now having more than 100,000 inhabitants. The city has elegantly paved streets, a splendid system of rapid-transit system, and imposing public and private buildings that would do credit to any metropolis. The beautiful homes which line its principal residence streets give evidence of unmistakable prosperity, as well as good taste in design and thoroughness of execution.

Southern people are beginning to travel and become acquainted with the outside world; their children are attending the leading universities, art schools, and other institutions of learning, and when we contemplate the natural resources of the country, coupled with the enterprise and industry of her people, and fancy the advancement yet to be made by still more progressive children, her future is most encouraging.

Having triumphed in practical matters, it is natural that attention should be paid to the beautifying of homes, and it is believed that the wealthy people of the South will avail themselves of this opportunity to possess some of the treasures that will be shown in the Department of Fine Arts at this exposition.

Already a special fund of $2,500 has been appropriated for the purchase of one or more works of art shown there, and which is to form the nucleus of a permanent art gallery in the City of Atlanta. Mr. Howard Russell Butler, President of the American Fine Arts Society, and Mr. Frank Fowler, A. N. A., will serve as the jury of selection, and will visit Atlanta in October for this purpose. Every effort will also be made to dispose of other works of art on exhibition by placing a competent person in charge of sales.

The leading artists of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and other cities will send their most recent work, and collections will be made in each of these cities about Aug. 1. A special arrangement will be made for American artists residing in London, Paris, and Munich to send their pictures direct to Atlanta.

FARRAGUT TWICE IN THE RIGGING

H. L. Slade's Long-Distance Sight Seems to Have Been Not so Good as That of the Hartford's Commander.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—While Admiral Farragut, in his report to the Navy Department on the battle of Mobile Bay, did not mention the fact that he was twice lashed to the rigging during that memorable fight, and the official records of the Navy Department do not appear, from a hasty search made to-day, to contain any statement of the incident, navy officials regard with amusement the effort of H. L. Slade of Taunton, Mass., who was on the gunboat Miro during the engagement, to correct history regarding the matter, and especially his statement that he has waited more than a quarter of a century for some one else to make the correction.

Admiral Farragut himself frequently related all the details of the occurrence and corroborated the story to the extent of standing in the pose in which he was first lashed for hour after hour to The Artist Page for the famous historical painting depicting the Admiral in the fight.

Capt. J. Crittenden Watson, who commanded the cruiser San Francisco during the Brazilian revolution and at Bluefields last year, was Admiral Farragut's Flag Lieutenant on the Hartford, and, therefore, closer to him during the great fight than any other man. He says that on the way to Mobile Bay, past Fort Morgan, when the Hartford had the Metacomet secured alongside, the smoke was so dense that Farragut went aloft, and Capt. Drayton, fearing that if wounded he would be killed by falling to the deck, ordered the Quartermaster, Knowles, to lash him loosely where he stood to sustain him.

This was done, with Farragut's assistance, after the wisdom of the precaution was explained to him. After Fort Morgan was passed, and the smoke permitted observations from the deck, Farragut was released and descended to the deck. But a little later, when the Hartford rammed the Tennessee, Capt. Watson himself tied the Admiral to the mizzen rigging, near the rail, with a light rope.

Work of the Women's Congress.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—The second day's session of the Mississippi Valley Congress of Women began this morning. Devotional exercises were led by Mrs. Kate Newton.

Mrs. Maria I. Johnston explained the "Methods of Study in Chart Clubs," outlining the work of the local chart classes in the study of history, art, and literature.

Mrs. Mary F. Pitts of the Colored Women's Christian Temperance Union spoke on "What Women Can Do." Other addresses were made by Mrs. M. F. Golloday on "Harvest Time," Miss Carrie Lee Carter, and Miss Merta Mitchell on "Echoes from State Legislatures."

Miss Sarah B. Anthony addressed the congress to-night.

Robbed by the Man He Sheltered.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., May 3.—Herman Weldy, a wealthy shoe dealer of this place, became acquainted with Charles Hornburg, yesterday, and invited him to spend the night at his house. Mr. Weldy took the stranger home with him and, after having lunch, the household went to sleep. In the night Mr. Weldy found Hornburg ransacking the house.

Weldy ordered the man to leave. He refused, and then attacked Mr. Weldy.

His cries aroused the family and neighbors, but before help arrived the stranger made his escape, taking $50 in cash and jewelry valued at $40.

Society's News from Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 3.—Goold H. Redmond of New-York to-day rented the Admiral Case villa on Catherine Street, for next season.

Judge John K. Putnam of Saratoga, of the Supreme Court of New-York, has rented the A. B. Emmons cottage, Jamestown.

Dr. John W. Ladd of New-York arrived at his cottage to-day. Edward T. Potter of New-York is also here.

Monmouth's Heaviest Woman Dead.

RED BANK, N. J., May 3.—Mrs. Louisa Watkins, the heaviest woman in Monmouth County, died suddenly last night, while out walking. She weighed nearly 400 pounds. She was about thirty years old. It is said that she had refused offers to go on exhibition. She was married, but had not lived with her husband for some time.

MAKING CORLEARS HOOK A PARK

A Breathing Space for the Crowded East Side Fronting the River to be Laid Out.

The ten acres of land bounded by Front, Jackson, Cherry, and Corlears Streets known as Corlears Hook is now in process of being converted into a park.

The territory was formerly occupied by factories, marble yards, and private houses, and there was loud complaint by persons employed in the factories and by residents of the district when the bill authorizing the city to purchase the land passed the Legislature. It is said that many votes were cast against Timothy J. Campbell when he ran for Congress against Henry C. Miner in the Third District because Campbell had been instrumental in having the bill passed.

The houses and factories are now torn down, and nothing remains but the débris, which is being carted away. The whole tract will be leveled off in a few days, and then the work of beautifying the tract and making a park of it will begin.

Flower beds will be laid out in the most attractive style, and broad walks will intersect the area. At the front side of the park will be a pavilion 166 feet long and 10 feet high, the centre of which will be covered, so as to afford shelter from the sun's rays and the rain. There will also be erected a band stand, which will be situated near the corner of Cherry and Corlears Streets. Music will be furnished here, as at the other parks.

The park will front directly on the river, and, being the only breathing place for residents of the crowded east side in that neighborhood, will no doubt be a popular resort.

The contract calls for the completion of the work by Oct. 1.

Unitarian Women Met in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., May 3.—The New-York League of Unitarian Women held its annual session in the Unitarian Church here to-day. Encouraging reports were received. Papers were read by Mrs. Anna W. Longstreet of Philadelphia, Mrs. M. H. Herzog of Yonkers, and Mrs. W. H. Kenyon of Harlem. These officers were elected:

Mrs. Franklin W. Hooper of Brooklyn, President; Mrs. John W. Chadwick of Brooklyn; Mrs. James H. Monroe of New-York, Mrs. Robert H. Davis of New-York, and Miss Emma C. Low of Brooklyn, Vice Presidents; Mrs. A. Wendell Jackson of Harlem, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Frank P. Whiting of Brooklyn, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Charles C. Knowlton of Brooklyn, Treasurer.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Germany direct, per steamship Ems, (letters for other parts of Europe, via South American Countries, must be directed "per Ems";) at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown (letters for Germany, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and British India, must be directed "per Campania";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia, Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela or Curacao, also Colombia, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 12 M for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, and for Demerara, and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM for Puerto Cortez direct, per steamship Adirondack; at 2 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Persian Prince; at 3 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Asphodel, (letters must be directed "per Asphodel";) at 3:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 26 and up to May *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May *24 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per steamship Gallilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, (unless specially adressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transits.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 26, 1895.

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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
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LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf.....Sat., May 4, M.
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Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.